Bombay Gazette,
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
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Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 55,042—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
28th May	SALSETTE	6090	MOOLTAN	9621
4th June.	INDIA	7911		
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
18th "	HIMALAYA	6898		
25th "	DELHANNA	9092	PERSIA	7951
2nd July	OCEANA	6610		
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10363
16th "	ARABIA	7903		
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th August	SALSETTE	6001	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6001	MONGOLIA	9505
27th "	HIMALAYA	6098		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.
GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,880	L. Manelni	15th June 1910
Duca BALDUINO	4,080	G. Ronchi	15th July 1910
R. RUBATTINO	4,880	L. Manzini	15th Aug. 1910

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 723; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
OAPRI	6,000	D. Moresco	17th June 1910.
ISONZO	6,000	G. Botsito	17th July 1910.
OAPRI	6,000	D. Moresco	17th Aug. 1910.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

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Agent.

No. 59 Hornby Road.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
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Agents.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers,	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
KASARA	1,195	Thur. 26th May	9 a.m.	C Mandvi.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 27th May	6 a.m.	Direct †
DUMRA	1,695	Mon. 30th May	11 a.m.	P.D & O.M.*

† Orlatar on arrival of English mail steamer.
*Porebunder, Dwarka, and O. Mandvie.

FOR O. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 26th May, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on Monday, 30th May calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bassire, and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GANDAURA," 3,300 tons, sailing on or about the 25th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

24th May, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June 1910.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	7th July "
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	4th Augt "
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	1st Sept. "
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X.	29th Sept. "
NERA	5,538	Martin	27th Oct. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	17th June 1910.
POLYNESIEN	6363	...	15th July 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay.
MASSILIA	7091	J. Thomson	8th June 1910
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	22nd "
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	19th July "
SCINDIA	8106	Wm. Kelso	29th "
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	11th August "
ELYSIA	6368	G. Mitchell	25th "
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	16th Sept. "
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	30th "
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne	15th Oct. "
SCINDIA	8106	Wm. Kelso	29th "
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	12th Nov. "
ELYSIA	6368	G. Mitchell	26th " "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers :—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez, Rs. 446.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins amidships for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

s.s. Umsinga...4,500 Tons, Sailing about 23rd July 1019 Fare.—Rs. 375.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 285,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

AMOY	KOBE	PENANG
BANGKOK	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	RANGOON
BATAVIA	LONDON	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LYONS	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MALACCA.	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MANILA	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NEW YORK	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW		YLOILO
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS :

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADASHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA. C. I. E.
R. EARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Re. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager.

CORAL
PRECIOUS & SELECTED CORAL
MOST FASHIONABLE AT PRESENT.

WE have obtained from an entirely new source of supply and have on show a stock of the Finest Coral which differ in a very large degree from the usual texture. The peculiar fine and waxen smoothness, the excellent polished surface which imparts brightness and lustre coupled with the most beautiful and delicate shade of pink—just the least tint of rose, have secured for this quality of PRECIOUS SELECTED CORAL, prominent attention by critical judges in the art of Fashion in Jewellery.

There are different qualities of Coral. There is the DEAD or ROTTEN CORAL which is used for making small dishes and bowls; the BLACK CORAL which is chiefly used in the manufacture of ornaments of mourning; the third is the ORDINARY RED CORAL which supplies materials for Handles of Sticks, Umbrellas, &c. Pieces of fine quality of Red Coral are sometimes beautifully carved which considerably enhances their value; and lastly there is the SELECTED PRECIOUS CORAL which is a material as important for decorative and ornamental purposes as precious stones and pearls. Its value is determined according to the caprice of fashion in the same way as, Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires and Pearls, &c. In Europe at the present time the Coral most admired is that of the fresh rose colour which are pieces of exceptional beauty. At a recent Fisheries Exhibition a Coral Necklace of fine flesh tint was exhibited, and was valued at £6,000 or Rupees 90,000 (Nearly a lakh of rupees). The Queen of Italy possesses a carved Coral handle for a sunshade which is worth nearly Rs. 10,000.

SELECTED PRECIOUS CORAL is worn generally in the form of Necklaces, Bracelets, Rosaries, Charms, &c. Carved Coral, in beautiful Cameos and carvings, representing trees, insects, figures and artistic subjects are usually set in Brooches, Pins, Bracelets and Necklaces.

Coral offerings in some countries are made to the dead with the belief that it has the power of preventing the occupation of the body by evil spirits. Apart from credulity associated with Corals in the direction of religion, there are many who hold to the belief that the wearing of Coral exercises a wonderful influence on the health of the wearer, believing it to be a certain index to health. When coral remains bright during continuous use, perfect health is indicated, but should it lose colour and brightness, it is a sign of disease and loss of health. The Romans used to Coral-bead the necks of infants to "preserve and fasten their teeth" and save them from "the falling sickness"; even in the present day, parents hang Corals round the neck of children as a preservative against fits. Sea-faring men look upon Coral as a charm against lightning, whirlwinds, shipwreck and fire, &c.

We do not pretend that the Corals which we are at present offering carry value from a superstitious point of view, but we certainly declare that they will make up into the most beautiful Jewellery mounted alone or in combination with other Gems, particularly with diamonds in clusters. If you have never seen GOOD CORAL you have the opportunity of inspecting a unique collection at

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT — TO H. M. THE KING-EMPEROR.
And to H. E. LORD MINTO, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
And H. E. Sir GEORGE CLARKE, Governor of Bombay.

LIPTON'S
TEAS,
COFFEE,
COCOA,
WINES,
SPIRITS,
PROVISIONS.

"ASK FOR LIPTON'S."
QUALITY GUARANTEED.

The New **BUDGET** says **SMOKE** the **BEST** quality and **LESS** quantity.

The following High Class Brands are now Realising the above fact.

DUTCH HAVANAS.

MIGNOT & DE BLOCK'S.		Rs.	A.
El Aliento, Par Excellence,	per 50	7	8
El Balcon, Deliciosos	,, 50	6	8
La Arena, Brevas Fimas	,, 50	6	12
La Silvira, Especials	,, 50	5	12
La Crema, Matinees	,, 50	5	4
La Simpatica, Flor Fina	,, 100	8	0
Flor de Cintra, Silver Foiled	,, 25	4	0

POPULAR BRANDS.		Rs.	A.
La Costa Brasileros	per 50	6	0
Young American	,, 50	6	4
Perfectos Extra	,, 50	4	8
Alicante, Ceylon's Favorite	,, 50	3	8
Spotted Dogs, Merriman's	,, 100	8	4
,, Neuberg & Co's	,, 50	4	2
Odalisca, Victorias	,, 25	2	8

Inquiries Solicited from Clubs and Messes. Discount on quantities.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA. D. MERWAN & CO., 42, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

QUININE ELIXIR
(ELIXIR CHINA)

THE best Tonic for the System, containing all the properties of the peruvian bark, aids digestion, and prevents fever attacks; pleasant to the taste. It is recommended to convalescents.

DOSE.—A liqueur glass before or after meals.

OBTAINABLE IN LITRE BOTTLES,

RS. 5-12

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MONGINI BROTHERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street. BOMBAY.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
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66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE
CHAMPION GOLF BALLS
OF
1909
Dunlop "Junior"
and **"Orange Spot."**
FIVE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

RECORDS. 19 Amateur. 67 Professionals.
HOLES DONE IN ONE. TWO.
WINNERS OF COMPETITIONS. 23 Amateur. 17 Professionals.

APPLY TO THE SECRETARY OF YOUR GOLF CLUB.

6 Annas rebate allowed on all old balls returned, provided a like number of new ones are purchased.

DUNLOP RUBBER COMPANY, LTD.,
3 Wallace Street, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF — Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES — furnished on Application.
Hyderaulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF — manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for it any part of India.
We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to unable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF — Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.

'Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &C.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° — FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE — FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE — FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE — FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL — HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.
LIQUID FUEL — FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES.
"PESTERINE" — FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street BOMBAY

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are deliver at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

APPLICATIONS are received by the Undersigned from Graduates in Medicine and Chemistry for the POST of ASSISTANT to the CHEMICAL EXAMINER, Government of Mysore, on a salary of Rs. 80 per mensem. Applicants should state age and College distinctions and forward testimonials.

F. M. ANNASAWMY AYENGAR,
Personal Assistant,
For Senior Surgeon, Mysore Government.
Office of Senior Surgeon, Mysore Government,
Dated, Bangalore, 19th May, 1910.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for probate of the Will and codicil of BAI KABAI, daughter of JETHA BHOGA, and widow of SHA LAKHMIDAS GORDHANDAS, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

1, JAMSHEDJI BOMANSHA KAWASJI, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, a Managing Clerk, in the employ of Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, the Petitioners, Attorneys, residing at Girgaum Road, without the Fort of Bombay and

2, SHA MOTILAL BECHARDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Munim of the firm of Haji Kassam, residing at Barbhaya Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay, the Surviving Executors named in the said will and codicil.....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twelfth day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and ten and in the first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.
The 16th day of May, 1910.
Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 303 of 1910.

NUSSERWANJI BYRAMJI .....Plaintiff
vs.
COWASJI BYRAMJI and others .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 22nd day of March, 1910, the following immovable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of This Honourable Court, on the premises, at Dhanji Dongaria Street on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of May, 1910, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse built and standing upon the Fasedari ground of Sett Hormasji Somonji, situate, lying and being without the Fort in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, in Dhanji Dongaria Street or Soonakhetar, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Old No. 28, and New C Ward Nos. 491 and 692, and containing by admeasurement ninety-two feet and nine inches in length, and sixteen feet and eight inches in breadth, containing one hundred and seventy-two square yards and five-ninths of another square yard, be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the house formerly of Chandabai, the widow of the late Jeevaji Nasserwanji Sailiwala, and now of Dinbai, wife of Dastor Ruttonji Rastomji Dadina, on or towards the South by the house formerly of Dinshaw Ehikajee Khan, lately of Cawasji Anderji Jhaveri and now of one Sonia Jeweller, on or towards the West by the Public Road, named Dhanji Dongaria Street aforesaid, now called Dhanji Street, and on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the late Byramji Manekji and now in the occupation of his heirs and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI and ROMER, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 14, K Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 18th day of April, 1910.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Acting Commissioner.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

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THE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, belonging to the Government (Customs Department).

In accordance with section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed goods:—
47 crates paints containing dangerous petroleum.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises on MONDAY, the 30th May 1910, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.),

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 5: 160, Case Nos. 507,54 Nowroji Hill, 1st Nowroji Hill Road,

Building Street Nos. 33B, 34B, 34C, 34D; 25: 2, 3 Case Nos. 2: 47: 362 Chinch Bunder Road and Cross Road.

Building Street No. 17 Case No. 25 Bhatwadi, (Girgaum).

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 25th May, 1910.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that unless the following GOODS lying undelivered at Raipur Station, are REMOVED on payment of all charges due before the 10th June, 1910, they will be SOLD there by PUBLIC AUCTION at 10 o'clock, on that date under Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act IX. of 1870. Terms—Payment in cash.

Invoice No.	Railway Receipt No.	Date.	Station from	Station to	Consignor.	Consignee.	Details of Goods.
147	1577	29-3-10	Rajnandgaon ...	Raipur ...	B. N. C. Mills.	H. T. Mohamed Ayub.	1 Bale C. Piece-goods.
13	3296-60	1-4-10	Hinganghat ...	Do. ...	M. R. S. R. Mills.	Raghunath Dass.	3 Bales I. C. Piece-goods.
14	3296-75	1-4-10	Do. ...	Do. ...	B. B. B. A. Mills.	B. B. B. A. Mills.	1 Bale I. C. Piece-goods.
156	1577-59	1-4-10	Rajnandgaon ...	Do. ...	B. N. C. Mills.	H. T. Mohamed Ayub.	1 Bale yarn.

C. LIDSDALE,
Ag. Superintendent of Goods.

Superintendent of Goods Office, B. N. Ry., Calcutta, dated 18th May, 1910.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.
BILLIARD TABLES AND BILLIARD ACCESSORIES.

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THE NEW PATENT Automatic BALL RETURNER NOW IN STOCK.

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We Supply our No. 1 Design Billiard Table in solid Mahogany, fitted with all the latest improvements, including all accessories and fittings for the Billiard Game only.
Packed Free.

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Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.
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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.
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Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

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BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

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J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

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RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 16,250,000

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K. KODAMA.
Manager.

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BANKS.

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RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 27,50,000

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SURPLUS.....£ 1,360,000

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

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CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

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Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
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THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

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AUTOMOBILISTS, anxious to possess a reliable, durable, and efficient car, are requested to write or call at THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.

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STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.
Snowflake, 150 deg.....	6 8 2 per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.....	6 8 2 " "
Chester, 125 deg	5 0 2 " "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg...	4 12 2 " "
Monkey, 125 deg.....	4 8 2 " "
Elephant, 125 deg	4 3 0 per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0 per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

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(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights,
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT AMBOVLI NEAR ANDHERI.

Under instructions from and by order of the owner, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, at their Auction Rooms, in Fort, Bombay, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned properties, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of May, 1910, at 3 p.m. (S. T.)

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government waste and kharak land or ground situate, lying and being at Amboyli in the Village of Amboyli, in the Taluka Salsette, Mills Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 3,89,080 square yards in all or thereabouts, bearing Survey No. 110, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the Versowa Causeway, on or towards the south partly by the land bearing Survey No. 106, of Andheri, and partly by the Versowa Creek, on or towards the west by the boundary of the Village of Versowa, and on or towards the East by the portion of land bearing Survey No 110 of Amboyli.

The said property will be put up for sale in 19 different lots as shown on the plan thereof.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for inspection of the said plan, application may be made to Messrs. Pestanji, Rustom, Kola and Co., Solicitors, for the owner, at No. 79, Medows Street, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of a Valuable Piece of Land at Andheri, opposite to Andheri Railway Station.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of June, 1910, at the hour of 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property by order of Mr. J. Branson, the Official Assignee of Madras, and with the consent of Mr. Jafferbhai Somjee, the mortgagee of the said property.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Andheri, in Salsette Taluka, in Sub-district of Bandra, District Thana, containing by admeasurement 4,916 square yards or thereabouts, the annual Assessment whereof is Rs. 5-5-0 bearing Survey No. 37-38, Plot Nos. 1-4-1-2-4-5-6, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by Station Road, on or towards the west by Ghod Bunder Road, on or towards the north partly by the land of Vasudeo Ramchandra Jeyker, and partly by the land of Balkrishna Harischandra Rane, and on or towards the south by new public road.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Johangir, Mehta and Somjee, Attorneys for Mr. J. Branson, the Official Assignee of Madras.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 25th May, 1910.

BENNETT & COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Building Plots, at Sandhurst Road.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the site, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on Plot No. 3, Kumbharwada, the following very valuable building plots, for a term of 999 years:—

Sandhurst Rd., East. Plot. No.	Approximate area.	Sandhurst Rd., West. Plot. No.	Approximate area.
4	1,120 Sq. Yds.	41	999 Sq. Yds.
5	841 " "	42	920 " "
6	1,001 " "	43	973 " "
		64	899 " "

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and Nahanis will also be allowed near the rooms.

The sale of all the above plots will take place on Plot No. 3, Kumbharwada, near the junction of Sandhurst and Falkland Roads (Golpitha).

N.B.—Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Trust Engineer before the Auction, regarding the development they may have in view in connection with any of the plots.

For further particulars, auction and building conditions, form of lease, plan of the sites can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Building, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 P. M. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Government Dockyard the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glasses and crockeryware, best plateware, dining table and chairs, sideboards, and dumbwaiters, drawingroom suite, drawingroom cabinets, glassdoor almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, one handsome sweet-toned nearly new cottage piano in very good order, chest of drawers, writing table, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of Mr. T. J. Edmonds, Manager, Phillips & Co. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view two days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.
1 English built rubber-tyred single-seated miniature brougham, by Berlington Carriage Works, thoroughly done up, in good order.

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Unlworth Cottage," Walkeshwar Road, opposite Merarji Bhugwandas, Hindu Sanatorium, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved latest designed household furniture, by Breslauer, Roberts and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, dinning table, arms and without arm chairs, large mirror sideboards and dumbwaiters, newly design drawingroom suites, Lewis and Chippendale pattern cabinets, corner cabinets, marble-top round table, one sweet-toned cottage piano and pianola with 30 rollers, plain and mirror single and double doors almyrahs, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, rich pictures, and oil paintings, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hinks and Ditmars table, hanging and wall lamps, rich carpets, bake tricycle, copper utensils, etc., etc., the property of Miss M. Lalande and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view three days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 25th May, 1910.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property, in Lal Wady, in the lane next to Dinshaw Petit Mill, at Parel.

On SUNDAY, the 29th inst., at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Mr. Khurshedji Karasji Suntoke, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Adarji Dadabhoy Kapadia, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 27th day of November, 1907, the following landing property, viz:—

All that piece of fasandari ground together with the messuage, tenement or chawl standing thereon, situate at Parel without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 738 8-9 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old No. 91, New No. 16541, Old Survey 2, and New Survey No. 2514, and bounded on the east and west by property leased to Raghunath Atmaram, on the north by private passage, and on the south by Dinshaw Petit Mill and which said premises are along with other land assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1030 (1) and Street No. 2.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th May, 1910.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED.

AN EUROPEAN CONFECTIONERY and A RESTAURANT SUPERINTENDENT, previous experience essential. Apply with particulars and salary expected to

MANAGER,
Taj Mahal Hotel.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of May, 1910, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Room, at 2-30 p. m, (S. T.), the following:—

By order of Messrs. E. and A. Levetion and Co. of London, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. Dias, Siddick and Co.

1 case silk neckties and soft collars.

On account and at the risk of the concerned.

100 doz. Lady's schemmies.

Property belonging to a Gentleman.

1 Gold and 1 Silver Lady's watch.

1 Barna watch.

5 pieces wall clocks 15 days key.

250 bottles Berry's blackings.

1 stand and 1 hand camera, 1 Photo Enlarger, 2 fire extinguishers, Coffee machine, Chinese cups and saucers, teapots, 4 pieces silk embroidered pillow cover, Lady's cycle, etc., etc.

1 Remington typewriter No. 7.

A large lot of fancy glazed dado tiles various colours.

On account and at the risk of the makers:—

1	safe	20 × 14 × 14	by Midland Safe Co.	
1	"	22 × 15 × 15	"	"
2	"	24 × 17 × 17	"	"
1	"	28 × 19 × 19	by Midland Safe Co., extra strong.	
1	"	30 × 20 × 20	"	"
1	"	28 × 22 × 22	"	"

1 safe by Messrs. J. Grove and Sons, fitted with Chubb's lock, 30 × 24 × 22.

On account and at the risk of the concerned—

100 square yards flooring tiles.
100 square yards flooring tiles.
160 square yards flooring tiles.
5 tons broken tiles.

On account and at the risk of the concerned.—

1 case tenis, by Berials, 2 1-2 cwts.
5 1-4 cwts. cromolum.
3 cwts. phosphate of soda.
4 jars chloride of chrone.
2 cwts. table salt.
5 gallon condensed fluid.
1 bag farina.
14 lbs. abstract of lime.
2 8-12 doz. bottles

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, May 23.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ... ... 82 7-16+7/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs... 25·22+0·3
Rentes 3 per cent. ... ... 98 3-4—1/4
Berlin Cheques on London ... 20·52+0·1
Bar Silver Spot... ... ... 24 13/16unchgd
Do. 2 months hence... ... 24 13-16—1/16
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet but steady.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. ... 63 1-4 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight 1-3-13 unchgd (Bank buying rate).
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 17-3-10
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about...£125,000.
2 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)... ...96 3-4 unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight... 3 3-4 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight 3 5/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months... 4+ 1/8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months... 4 1/8 +1/4
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... 77-9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ... 3 7-8+5-8
Do. of day market loans ... 3 7-8+ 3/8

MANCHESTER, May 23.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	......
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ...	......
Do. Day's Imports...	15,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot—Quiet.	
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...	Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market...	Firm.
Mid-Americans ...	8-19+15
Egyptian F. G. F. ...	14 5/16 unchgd

	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.
Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G. O. C.	7·83	7·79	7·74	7·50	7·05
	+2	+2	+2	+3	+3
	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	
Liverpool	6·84	6·75	6·73	6·71	
	+4	+4	+4	+4	

NEW YORK, May 23.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ... 12,000
Do. Last year 14,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ... 1,000
Do. Exports to Continent ... 2,000
Futures at New York .... July 15·14 —10 — Advanced on unfavourable weather reports and declined later owing to bear pressure and liquidation.
Do at New York .... Oct. 12·88— 7

Spot Cotton at New York ... 15·40 unchgd
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 8 1/4 unchgd
Demand Bills ... ... 4·87 3/4+1/4
Silver Commercial Bars ... 53 7-8 unchgd
Spot Cotton at New Orleans... 15 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ... ... Firm.
Futures at New Orleans ... July 15·13—2
Do. at New Orleans ... Oct 12·34—2

LONDON, May 23.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 57
" " months, May-June.
" " Ports, Hamburg.
" " Buyers, sellers, &c., Done.

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

New South Wales 34 1-2
Months—March.
Buyers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Easier.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F. 33
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F. 33 3-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Value.
Tone—Easier.
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom ... 39,50,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship 43
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 40 3-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 38
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Easier.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ... 61 1-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Tone of Linseed—Firm.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 10-3 1/2 Value.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags, ... 18 4 1/2
Months of Shipment, July-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Firm.

ARRIVALS.

"Blake Moor", "Caslollo", "Gastein".

BOMBAY, May 24.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened quiet at 1s. 3 29-32d. for T.T., 1s. 3 15-16d. for demand and 1s. 4 5-32d. for 3 months' sight credits.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—
T. T. Ready ... ... 1s. 3 29/32d.
D. D. Mail ... ... 1s. 3 15/16d.
T. T. Forward ... ...1s. 3 29/32d June
Bank's Buying—
Private D. D. Ready ... ... 1s. 4d.
Credits 3 m/s " ... ... 1s. 4 5-32d.
" " Forward ... 1s. 4 5/32d. June 15
" 6 m/s Ready 1s. 4 9/32d
France 3 m/s " 170
Marks 3 m/s " 138 1-4
60 d/s. Hongkong 132 2-4
" Shanghai 178 1/4
" Japan 150 1/2
The market is quiet but steady.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Market opened at Rs. 95-5-0 and closed at the same rate.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London remained unchanged at 24 13-16 both for ready and forward. New York remained unchanged at 53 3-8.

Locally silver opened at Rs. 72-7-0 London market being unchanged and there being few buyers and sellers in the local market, the market remained quiet but steady, but late in the evening demand from a local Bank originated and we learn that enquiries have been sent to London, hence market to-morrow is expected to come a little higher, the market remained firm with a good demand and prices fluctuated by a couple of annas and forwards at the close advanced to Rs. 72-9-0. Demand for ready was good and about 75-100 packages changed hands.

Local gold market remained dull in absence of local and up-country demand and prices were easier by quarter to half an anna. Sovereigns were in less demand and prices fluctuated by quarter of an anna.

We quote:—

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 Fakirsett	23	8	0
97 Chintu	23	7	0
National Bank	24	1	0
Chartered Bank	24	0	6
Sovereigns Shield	15	4	0
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	0	9
English	24	0	6
Native Bullion	24	0	6
Indian Specie Bank	24	0	6

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
117 1/2 Penny	72	8	0
117 Penny	72	7	0
Local per tola	0	11	6
FUTURES.			
First Settlement	72	9	0
Second do	72	13	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—Dull. Demand for ready and forward was poor, prices were easier by an anna.

Rapeseed :—Quieter. London price declined by 3d. Enquiries were nominal and there were more sellers for futures and prices were easier by an anna.

Wheat :—Flat. London declined by 9d. There was absolutely no demand and prices were easier.

Cottonseed :—Easier. Prices declined by eight annas. Market is unsteady.

Gingellyseed, Castorseed, Groundnuts, Poppyseed, and Mowraseed :—Quiet but steady.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	Rs. 10 5 0
Linseed, Small ...	" 10 3 0
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs. 6 2
Yellow do. ...	" 6 12
Do. Gujarat ...	" 6 15
Poppyseed ...	" 9 10
Castorseed ...	" 36 to 37
Mowraseed... ...	" 7 0
Maize ...	" 18 to 19
Groundnuts ...	" 45 to 46
Mustardseed ...	" 85 to 85
Gingellyseed ...	" 43 to 54
Khandesh Howri; Gulburga do.; Kalbur do.; Itarsi do.	" 51 to 52
White Gin, Bold 95/5; Do. do do 85/15; Do. do. do. 75/25...; Do. Mixed 50/50...	" 45 to 50
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...; Do. do. 85/15...	" 45 to 46
Gin, Black Beaver ...; Do. do. Gadag ...	" 44 to 45
Gin Red Khandwa ...; Do. Meggi ...	" 45 to 46
Do. Yellow Hinganghat; Do. do. Secunderabad; Do. do. Gujarat; Do. Black Kutni	" 58 to 59
Do. Ahmedabad...	" 43 to 44
WHEAT—	
Pissi	" 34 to 35
Hard Red... ...	" 31 to 32
Cottonseed ...	" 23 8 to 24 8

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Monday, 23rd May :—

Wheat	59,804 cwts
Linseed	30,305 "
Rapeseed	10,280 "
Gingellyseed	1,702 "
Poppyseed... ...	5,105 "
Groundnuts... ...	1,022 "
Castorseed	17,181 "
Rice	841 "
Myrabollams... ...	8,350 "
Cottonseed	31,083 "
Mowraseed... ...	21 "
Gram	19,868 "
Joowar	...... "
Maize	142 "

BANKS.

	Rs.
Bombay	1,467 1/2
India	66 to 66 1/3
Indian Specie	52 1-2
Burmah... ...	117

SPINNINGS.

Petits	2,845
Standard	1,080
Davids	386 1-4
Kohinoor	692 1/2
Colaba Land	1,110

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej ...	600
Ahmedabad-Dholka ...	115
Tapti-Valley	477 1-2

COTTON.

Liverpool market was up by 2 to 4 and New York unchanged. Our market at Colaba was quiet and a very moderate business has been done both by the mills and exporters, and prices for ready remained unchanged. Liverpool opener received in the evening showed 1 to 2 points down, market for future remained quiet and steady and prices remained same. Good Broach opened at Rs. 298 and closed at the same rate.

We learn of the following purchases :—

Bales.			Rs.
200	Gaddum and Co	...Ujjain	283
300	A Blascheck	...Mathia	273
300	Bombay Co	...Broach	327-330
100	do	...Nagpur	305
200	Bassank	...Broach	330
200	do	...Wardha	306
100	Volkart Bros	...Limbdi	312
100	Gold Mohur	...Julgaon	270
200	Elphinstone	...Karanja	280
200	Tata and Co	...Comptah	320
200	do	...Broach	327-330
100	do	...Wardha	305

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	269
" Good	257
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	288
" Good	278
Sind Punjab Fine	283
" Good	271
Khandesh Fine	290
" Good	280
Amraoti Fine	305
" " Good	297
Akola Khangaum Fine	305
" Good	297
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	308
" Good	300
Yeotmal Fine	312
" Good	304
Nagpore Fine	315
" Good	307
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	318
" Good	310
Methia Fine	290
" Good	280
Broach Gin Fine	335
" Good	329
Sawginned Fine	332 May
Coompta Ginned	322 "
Westerns "	305 "

FUTURES.

Broach Good ...	298	Mar.
Bengal F G ...	224	Jan.

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Monday, 23rd May :—

	Bales.
Khandeish ...	...... "
Central India...	1,080 "
Barsi and Nagur	368 "
Berar ...	809 "
Central Provinces	201 "
Oomras...	2,458 "
Dholera ...	1,297 "
Broach...	2,396 "
Coompta and Dharwar	3,320 "
Westerns ...	905 "
Bengals (N. W. P.)...	...... "
Rajputana ...	13,15 "
Sind ...	...... "
Persian ...	...... "
Other sorts ...	...... "
Total ...	11,591 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, May 24.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone ...	Quiet but Steady
Estimated Sales ...	7,000
Total Imports ...	26,000
Future Delivery Prices :—	
May—June ...	7·83 same
June—July ...	7·78 — 1
July—Aug. ...	7·73 — 1
Aug.—Sept. ...	7·48 — 2
Sept.—Oct. ...	7·04 — 1
Oct.—Nov. ...	6·84 same
Nov.—Dec. ...	6·73 — 2
Dec.—Jan. ...	6·71 — 2
Jan.—Feb. ...	6·70 — 1

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	May. Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp ...	13 0	13 6
Dunkirk ...	13 0	13 6
Havre ...	14 0	14 6
Hull ...	13 6	......
Liverpool ...	13 0	13 6
Marseilles ...	13 0	13 6
Genoa ...	14 0	14 6
London ...	14 0	14 6
Hamburg ...	13 6	13 6
Trieste ...	15 0	16 0
Venice... ...	15 0	16 0
Open Ports ...	June & July	13 0

Market remains very quiet almost no business being transacted.

OPIUM.

Opium market yesterday was firm.

RATES.

Patna 6th sale Calcutta ... Rs. 2,995

Prices for Patna Opium and rate of exchange in China.

	Dlrs.
Patna Old ...	2,525
Exchange for Hongkong ...	132 3/4
Exchange for Shanghai ...	178 1/2

RICE.

Small Mill New Crop ... Rs. 7-12-0 to 8-0-0
Big Mill New Crop ... Rs. 7-8-0 to 7-1-0

AT RANGOON.

May, Big Mill 278 to 298.
June Mill 280 to 301.
July Mill 284 to 307.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Monday, May 23.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions.	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2 Boxes ...	...	...	30,240

Importers.	Vessel.	From
Sundry Importers ...	India	Aden

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 20th and 21st May 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	43	51,963
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	53	65,916

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 17th May, 1910, as compared with the statement of 10th May, 1910:—

Liabilities.	May 10. Rs. a. p.	May 17. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund...	1,70,00,000 0 0	1,70,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c	2,03,05,843 10 10	1,62,64,641 14 3
Other Deposits, &c	17,54,68,757 1 0	18,06,32,064 14 0
Bank Post Bills, &c.............	8,10,845 9 3	9,57,542 3 0
Sundries	18,66,893 6 9	20,45,017 10 9
Rs...	23,54,52,339 11 10	23,68,99,266 10 0
Assets.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities other authorized Investments ...	2,68,10,620 0 0 / 96,68,933 0 0	2,69,29,017 0 0 / 95,84,293 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	4,52,18,779 15 6	4,54,11,430 8 4
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,32,91,526 5 9	4,18,98,986 11 7
Bills discounted, &c	3,29,04,198 4 11	3,24,90,934 12 4
Balances with other Banks ...	40,60,061 11 9	42,35,613 14 10
Bullion	....	....
Dead Stock......	21,88,570 11 9	21,88,258 10 8
Stamps	13,310 11 4	13,579 14 3
Sundries	80,620 0 7	79,176 9 11
	16,42,36,620 13 7	16,28,31,291 1 11
Cash, &c., at... Head Office..	7,12,15,718 14 3	7,40,67,975 8 1
Cash, &c., at... Branches		
	23,54,52,339 11 10	23,68,99,266 10 0

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	14,47,521	Decrease.
Government Balance at Branches	25,93,681	Do.
Other Deposits	51,63,307	Increase.
Post Bills...................	1,46,697	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	33,757	Increase.
Loans	1,92,651	Do.
Accounts of Credit.........	13,92,540	Decrease.
Mercantile Bills	4,13,264	Do.
Cash at Head Office	29,66,975	Increase.
Cash at Branches	1,14,719	Decrease.

Percentage 37·05.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 7th May on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.........	Rs. 1,90,000	Rs. 4,20,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 6,14,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	376	833	8	1,217
For previous 17 weeks of half year	28,30,386	60,93,512	1,11,086	90,34,984
Total for 18 weeks	30,20,386	65,13,512	1,15,086	96,48,984
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,75,000	3,50,000	4,000	5,29,000
Per mile of Ry...	347	694	8	1,049
Total to corresponding date...	28,02,092	55,89,901	93,389	84,85,382

Increase for the week ....Rs. 85,000
Do. to date ....Rs. 11,63,602

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 7th May on 339·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.........	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 10,000	Rs.	Rs. 22,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	35	30	......	65
For previous 17 weeks of half year	1,82,120	2,24,163	1,804	4,08,087
Total for 18 week	1,94,120	2,34,163	1,804	4,30,087
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,200	3,400	30	9,630
Per mile of Ry..	45	17	......	62
Total to corresponding date...	52,363	65,052	1,435	1,18,850

Increase for the week ....Rs. 12,370
Do. to date ....Rs. 3,11,237

EUQUININE.

(Tasteless Quinine)

FOR

Infants & Invalids.

ONCE TRIED - - - ALWAYS USED.

NO BITTER - - - TASTE!

Obtainable from all Chemists.

Wholesale Agents :

SCHRODER, SMIDT & CO., BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for very additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BURRELL—May 6, at Naini Tal, the wife of P S Burrell, Indian Educational Service, of a son.

CUERDEN—April 27, at Saugor, C P, to Mrs and Mr Charles Cuerden, Military Works Services, a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Novelty Theatre : The Merrymakers and Novelty Cinematograph, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p. m.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the English Mails of the 13th instant, which left Aden at 8 p. m. on Sunday is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," leaves Bombay harbour at 2 p. m. on Saturday next.

Maxim : "The great secrets of success about sure-to-win investments is not making them."—New York Press.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. "Persia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. to-day.

THE DUNLOP SMITH MEMORIAL FUND.—The latest subscriptions to this fund are Rs. 500 from His Highness the Raja of Sirmoor, Rs. 200 from Sardar Chirunjit Singh of Kapurthala and Rs. 50 from the Hon. Mr. Harcourt Butler. Subscribers are requested to send in their amounts to the National Bank, Bombay.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.—At the weekly Meeting of the Society to be held this evening at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Dadysett Agiary Hall, Fort, Mr. Maneckshah N. Dastur, M.A., will expound Gatha Ahunavaite Chap. I (Yasna XXVIII), verse 5. Thereafter, Mr. B. T. Anklesaria, M.A., will read a paper on Yama and Yami.

STARVING PURDESI.—Budhan Kali, a Purdesi, aged 18 years, was seated before a fire-place cooking his food in his room at Parel Tank Road on the 5th April last, when owing to a long fast he became giddy, fell forward on to the fire and sustained burns to his left breast and shoulder. He was removed to Sir J. J. Hospital where he has been detained for treatment.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Mr. E. T. Lambert, Acting Coroner, yesterday, concluded the enquiry touching the death of Moses Solomon a Beni-Israel, residing at Jail road, who died on Sunday last. He was removed to hospital as he complained that he had seriously become ill. The medical evidence showed that death was due to chronic alcoholism and a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence was recorded.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Wickham, Band Sergeant, commencing at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), this evening :—

March	Burgeyne	Collier
Overture	La Dame Blanche	Boieldieu
Valse	Moonlight on the Rhine	Vollstedt
Selection	Haddon Hall	Sullivan
Piccolo Solo	Golden Sparks	Brewer
Selection	A Country Girl	Monckton
Characteristic.	The Coons Patrol	Lotter
Galop	Iris	Faust

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Major G. Gardner, 1st Gloucestershire Regt., the following programme will be performed at the Esplanade Band Stand at 6 p.m. to-day under the direction of Mr. A. F. Hawkes, B. M.

March	Siber Wreath	Roberts
Overture	Zampa	Herold
Patrol	Siamese	Sincke
Selection	Our Miss Gibbs	Caryll & Monckton
a Piccolo Solo.	Chant du Rossigude	Filipovcsky
b Characteristic	Babillage	Gillet
Selection	The Dollar Princess	Leo Fall
Valse	Malmaison	Zulneta
Serenade	Amina	Sincke

A BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The Society of Our Lady of Piety, Dabul, completed on the 16th instant the 41st anniversary of its foundation. During these 41 years the Society by the co-operation of its subscribers, benefactors and well-wishers has been able to assist 2,055 persons, spending upon them for their maintenance in kind and money Rs. 91,086. Of that number of poor, 816 persons received full support; 595 were given out-door relief and 404 temporary relief and 240 died in the Society's asylums. The income received by the Society from the public amounted to Rs. 1,06,625. In order to realize the keenly felt want of an asylum of its own, the Society has commenced a "Two Anna Building Fund."

THE LABOUR QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—That labour is becoming dearer day by day is a cry which is heard from almost all quarters in India. Some have observed through the Press or otherwise that high prices of food-stuffs and other necessaries of life are greatly responsible for our labour having become so dear and others have said quite the contrary i.e., our dear labour is responsible for high prices of food-stuffs, &c. But there are no two opinions that it is more or less a question of demand and supply. It will, therefore, be admitted on all hands that normal conditions would prevail if the supply of labour were equal to the demand for same. It then follows that diminution in the supply of labour would tend to raise its price and that any increase in its supply is bound to lower its price. It is, therefore obvious that labour would become cheap only when there is an increased supply of it. The fact that our labour is dear only reflects that its supply is inadequate for the demand. The question then arises as to whether or not it is possible that the supply of labour would ever increase. To my mind it appears that unless and until the measures hereunder outlined are given some practical shape, the future looks very gloomy.

It is an open secret that in India mendicancy has come to be looked upon as a profession by its adherents. Look here, look there, and you hear the same cry, there they come. Every day their number is on the increase. The ball has been set a rolling from year's end to year's end, till people have begun to whisper how and when this is to end. How can the ranks of our labourers thicken, when some people hale and hearty, but averse to hard work, who have withdrawn from their ranks, can find their living by only begging in public thoroughfares? Can a country ever prosper, a section of whose people take to living upon alms i.e., other's earnings? In England, in Japan, and on the Continent it is said that there is some legislative restraint to begging in public thoroughfares. Be that what it may, it should be the duty of every enlightened Government not to let any of its people live by means other than those that are honorable. It is, therefore, really a wonder of the wonders as to why the Indian Government that has the welfare of its subjects at heart, is sitting with hands folded and thereby letting the grass grow under its very feet.

It is high time that our rulers should nip the evil in the bud by passing repressive measures to at least reduce the mendicants' ever growing number. Such an action on the part of our rulers, will alone have the desired effect ie., cheapen labour. And with cheap labour everything is bound to become cheap. When such important issues are involved in a question like this, I trust the whole of the Indian Press will take up the question in right earnest and press to the attention of the authorities the necessity and urgency of eradicating the evil complained of.

P. D. SHAMDASANI.

Bombay, 24th.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

Major S Browning Smith, I M S, Chief Plague Medical Officer, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Sanitary Commissioner, Eastern Bengal and Assam during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel E C Hare, I M S, or until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon Kshetra Gopal Mukharji, Junior Medical Officer, Port Blair, is appointed to be an Assistant Superintendent in the Settlement, with effect from the 20th April until further orders.

Mr. A M C MacCarthy, Executive Engineer, Bengal, officiated as Superintending Engineer from the 13th April to the 3rd May.

Rai Annada Prasad Sarkar Bahadur, Executive Engineer, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 4th May "vice" Mr. P G Jacobs, deceased.

Captain Richard Lockington Birdwood, First Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, to be Judicial Assistant to His Majesty's Consul-General for Fars and the Coasts and Islands of the Persian Gulf, "vice" Captain Arthur Prescott Trevor.

Mr J H H Bill, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for one year and three months with effect from the 5th April.

Mr A C Sells, Indian Educational Service, a supernumerary master at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty days, combined with furlough for three months and ten days, with effect from the 14th April.

Captain M B Rae, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is granted privilege for three months combined with furlough for one year with effect from the 2nd May.

Captain H V Biscoe, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as His Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul at Bunder Abbas and Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, with effect from the 2nd May.

Captain D M Field, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, was posted as Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir for Leh from the 1st December, to the 9th March.

2nd Class Assistant Surgeon W W Turner, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, is posted to Bushire for quarantine duty, with effect from the 26th April.

Mr A Williams, a Resident of the 3rd class, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for one year and three months, under with effect from the 9th April.

Major F McConaghey, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, is posted as His Britannic Majesty's Consul for Seistan and Kain, with effect from the 7th May.

Mr E E Kealy, a Political Agent of the 4th class, is appointed to be Superintendent of Census for Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara, with effect from the 7th May.

Captain E Barnardiston, R E, Executive Engineer, has been granted furlough on Medical Certificate for three months in extension of leave dated the 7th December.

Mr W E S McGregor, Officiating Deputy Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is temporarily transferred to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and appointed to officiate as Deputy Traffic Superintendent of that railway, until further orders.

Mr C L Taylor, District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in Class 11, grade 1 is appointed to officiate as Deputy Traffic Superintendent of that railway, until further orders.

Lieutenant R H Stallard, R E, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Railway Department, is appointed as an Assistant Engineer, State Railways, and posted to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Lieutenant C St J Lynch, R E, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Eastern Bengal State Railway to the North Western Railway.

Mr U L Banerjee, a Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, Bengal, has been appointed to officiate as a Chief Superintendent, with effect from the 12th April.

Mr B N Sen has been appointed to officiate as a Chief Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, Punjab, with effect from April 27.

The following promotions in the Military Accounts Department are made with effect from the 3rd May vice Major G E J Perry, retired :—Captain H F Shairp, from Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, to Military Accountant, 4th class ; Captain H R von D Hardinge, from Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, to Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class ; Captain R Prince, from Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, to Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class ; Lieutenant H D Watson, 25th Punjabis, from Attached officer, to Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class (on probation).

Mr. W. G. Wells, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, is appointed to officiate as Military Assistant Accountant General from the 11th April during the absence of Mr. R. H. Rolfe on privilege leave.

Mr. E. F. Gonsalves is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, from the 11th April vice Mr. Wells.

Mr. C H Harrison, I O S, Postmaster General, sub. pro tem. in the special 1st grade, in charge of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Circle, is granted privilege leave for one month and nine days combined with special leave, out of India, for four months and twenty-one days, with effect from the afternoon of the 13th May.

The following officiating appointments are sanctioned during Mr. Harrison's absence on combined leave, or until further orders: Mr. G R Clarke, I C S, Postmaster General 1st Grade, to be sub. pro tem, in the special 1st grade, for the period from the 14th May to the 22nd June 1910, and thereafter in the arrangement, vice the Hon'ble Mr. W Maxwell, C I E, I. C. S., on deputation to this Department. Mr. H. A. Sams, I. C. S., Postmaster General, 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade, Mr. C C Sheridan, Deputy Postmaster General, officiating in the 1st grade and Inspector-General Railway Mail Service and Sorting, Northern Circle, to officiate as Postmaster General, 2nd grade, and to hold charge of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Circle.

The services of Lieutenant E A Trafford, 52nd Sikhs Frontier Force, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as an officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.

The services of Captain R F S Beyts, 122nd Rajputana Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces for employment as an officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Charles Herbert Knight to be Commissary; with effect from the 27th March.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	4	3	19
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	14	10	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	1	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	9	4	16
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	1	1	8
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	6
Harbour	0	[illegible]	0
Hospital	0	3	9
Total......	32	23	91
This day last year	13	13	87

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

May 24th 1910.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	41	33	7
B	81	46	5
B	77	10[illegible]	8
C	72	29	3
D	52	41	0
E	85	10	0
E	30	61	3
F	53	6	0
G	13	2	0
Total ...	510	327	26
Total killed to date rats	...		837

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH]

SIMLA, MAY 24.

Local rain has fallen in Burma and North-East India and one or two falls have occurred in the Peninsula. Mandalay had two inches; Lashio and Narayanganj, one; Barisal, two; Jessore, one and a half; and Nagpur one. During the last few days, the dry in North Westerly winds in Gangetic plain have been replaced by Pamp winds from the Bay, the humidity becoming slightly above normal.

Forecast :—No important change.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 24TH MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 24th May, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the submontane districts. Maximum temperature is 7° to 8° in excess; the minimum is higher than usual at Multan, the excess amounting to 9°.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier in the extreme western districts. Temperature is in excess except at Allahabad and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.— Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Jacobabad and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is normal at Karachi and higher than usual at the other stations. Jacobabad reports a maximum temperature of 123°.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are generally equal to the average.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur records 0·95" of rain during a thunderstorm. Humidity is generally normal. Maximum temperature is normal; the minimum is in defect in the south-eastern districts and in excess in the north-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture and temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—A few dust and thunderstorms have occurred in the Central Provinces but the only precipitation of importance has been 0·95" at Nagpur.

A few duststorms may occur in the extreme north.

Appended on Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire (23rd)	82·6	78·6	...	14·63
Jask	93·3	77·3	...	7·65
Muskat (23rd)	103·8	89·1	...	2·69
Multan	117·3	88·5	...	1·82
Rawalpindi	108·9	71·4	...	9·92
Lahore	115·9	77·2	...	5·93
Sirsa	...	...	—	—
Ambala	112·5	81·0	...	3·60
Delhi	112·7	83·2	...	3·06
Agra	115·0	87·5	...	2·05
Mainpuri	113·3	86·0	...	1·35
Jhansi	114·0	93·5	...	1·33
Cawnpore	109·0	83·5	...	1·71
Allahabad	108·1	83·5	—	1·63
Jacobabad	123·1	84·8	...	1·89
Karachi	87·5	78·0	...	1·09
Ajmer	106·9	85·7	...	1·96
Jaipur	114·2	84·6	...	1·61
Kotah	115·0	93·1	...	0·97
Bhuj	104·6	77·0	...	?
Dwarka	87·3	80·7	...	0·56
Veraval	85·1	79·3	...	0·45
Rajkot	105·1	75·0	...	0·62
Bhavnagar Para	109·2	77·0	...	1·04
Surat	92·1	79·1	...	0·42
Ahmedabad	108·6	76·7	...	0·48
Deesa	110·3	74·4	...	0·05
Neemuch	102·0	79·8	...	0·23
Indore	103·1	79·1	...	0·10
Jubbulpore	109·3	87·3	...	1·67
Saugor	108·1	83·5	0·01	0·81
Hoshangabad	108·6	78·9	...	1·62
Khandwa	106·7	83·1	...	0·60
Akola	106·7	82·1	...	5·63
Amraoti	105·8	82·8	...	4·31
Nagpur	107·6	78·8	0·95	6·19
Chanda	109·5	83·0	0·06	0·13
Raipur	109·7	78·1	0·04	4·23
Bombay	92·6	82·2	...	0·03
Ratnagiri	90·8	81·4	...	0·02
Mormugao	90·5	80·7	...	0·40
Karwar	90·8	78·5	...	1·66
Malegaon	104·9	75·6	...	0·31
Ahamednagar	100·4	71·0	...	2·19
Poona	96·0	73·8	...	0·02
Sholapur	102·3	77·9	...	0·63
Bijapur	101·2	73·7	0·02	0·60
Belgaum	90·3	69·1	—	3·03
Aurangabad	103·2	73·2	...	1·38
Nizamabad (Indur)	108·9	83·7	...	0·35
Hyderabad	105·3	81·2	...	0·58
Mangalore	91·3	76·8	0·03	3·21
Calicut	88·8	80·1	...	16·73
Cochin	90·7	80·3	...	21·18
Colombo	88·0	77·0	...	24·91
Masulipatam	113·3	85·7	...	0·77
Bellary	104·0	75·3	...	4·29
Cuddapah	108·2	82·4	...	0·54
Madras	106·0	82·5	...	4·86
Bangalore	94·3	67·8	...	1·85
Coimbatore	96·9	73·3	...	4·62
Trichinopoly	100·1	79·8	...	9·13
Negapatam	103·5	84·0	...	9·08

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 24th May was 29·849 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 9 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 25th May.

432—Extract from Government Resolution, General Department No 2245 dated Bombay Castle 12th May 1910, is published for information :—

Bombay Vol Rifles—Honorary Major and Paymaster Arthur Francis Soundy, V D, resigns his commission and is permitted on retirement to retain his rank and wear the Uniform of the Corps. Dated 31st March 1910.

433.—Enrolment—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "F" Company :—

No 6856 Vol J Joseph.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

THE Rev. Canon J. Walmsley, M.A., vicar of St. Ann's, Nottingham, has been offered by the Archbishop of Canterbury the Bishopric of Sierra Leone, which he has accepted. Before going to Nottingham in 1904, Canon Walmsley was vicar of Normanton, near Derby. The position of Bishop of Sierra Leone is one of the most dangerous and difficult which the Church has to offer. The Church in that district is the oldest of the missionary churches of the C.M.S., having been formed as far back as 1804. The chief work lies in the British possessions along the coast of Sierra Leone, where there is a goodly sprinkling of British subjects, but it also includes the Canary Islands, which are 1,500 miles distant.

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Opposite the Stock Exchange

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Close to all Business Places and Railways.

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A TRIAL SOLICITED.

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You connect the Accumulator at night, it is Fully charged in the morning.

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"As a convenient means for charging Motor, Bicycle or Car Accumulators at home, the new sets introduced by Messrs. Fuller of Wick Lane Works, Bow, London, would be hard to beat."—"The Motor."

Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and non-Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.

Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and Self Starting Model, Made Five Worlds Records.

Fuller Leclenche Combination, Dry, Latent, Motor Capsule and Universal Batteries, Fuller Fans, Fuller Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignitilities and Motor Accessories.

JOHN C. FULLER & SON, BOW, LONDON, SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

D. R. DADY,
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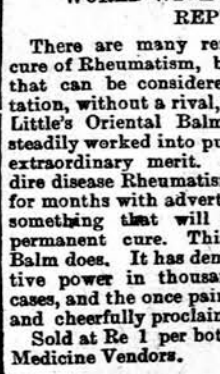
THE PURE PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN

Send for a FREE Trial Bottle

The Oakland Chemical Company of New York will send a free 2oz. bottle of DIOXOGEN upon receipt of postal request, mentioning this store.

DIOXOGEN is the best kind of Health Insurance for every member of the family. Send for the complimentary bottle and try DIOXOGEN

As a Mouth Wash / As a Gargle / As a Nasal Douche / For Nose Bleed / For Wounds and Cuts / For Burns and Scalds / For Boils, Abscesses, Etc. / For Ivy Poisoning / For Ear Ache / For "Pink Eye," Styes Etc. / After Shaving / For the Complexion / For Pimples, Blackheads, Etc. / For Chapped Hands and Face / For Sunburn / For Body Odors / For Manicuring / For Mosquito and Insect Bites / For Bee Stings / To Remove Bandages that Stick



Full directions for each use will accompany the trial bottle. Be sure and mention this store and send the postal request today.

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Kalbadevi,
BOMBAY.

Agents :—
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co.,
Bombay, No. 2.

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There are many remedies sold for the relief and cure of Rheumatism, but there is only one cure that can be considered as having a universal reputation, without a rival, and the one referred to is Little's Oriental Balm, which for twenty years has steadily worked into public favour by reason of its extraordinary merit. A person suffering from that dire disease Rheumatism does not care to experiment for months with advertised cures, what he wants is something that will give immediate relief and a permanent cure. This is what Little's Oriental Balm does. It has demonstrated its unfailing curative power in thousands of critical and hopeless cases, and the once pain-racked sufferers have freely and cheerfully proclaimed its highly intrinsic value.

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Sal Hepatica

An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation. Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

For sale by chemists.

KEMP & Co. 7, Elphinstone Circle Bombay.
BEYNON & Co. 55 Esplanade Road.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
24	Cawdor Castle ...	Day	Delagoa Bay, May 10
	Clan Lamont	Green	Glasgow, Apl 18

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
24	Trantenfels.....	Huper	Hamburg, &c
	City of Kurrachi..	Snow	Kurrachi
	Harperley	Foister.....	Hull
	Okara	Loure	Java
	Trafford Hall	Hood	Liverpool
	Auristan	Choos	Amsterdam
	Persia	Guergevich...	Kobe

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday :—

Steamer Ceylon Mara for Kobe.
" Cawdor Castle for Dunkirk.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Capri from Hongkong left Singapore on the 23rd instant for Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Trafford Hall," May 25.

The medical inspection of passengers by the s. s. "Trafford Hall" which sails to-day, will take place at the Prince's Dock "B" Shed at 9-45 a.m. sharp whereafter passengers must proceed on board immediately, and no further communication with the above is allowed :—

LONDON VIA MARSEILLES.
Stewart, Major A S
MARSEILLES—Wyllie, Mrs
LIVERPOOL.

Allanson, Mrs
Branson, Mrs
Critchton, Mrs and infant
Langlands, Miss F
Pank, Lieut-Col and Mrs
Selgewick, Miss
Tooth, Mr, and Mrs and 4 children
Tooth, Miss (two)

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 24.

FOR LONDON.

India s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 144 casks skins, Nizamuddin and Co; 337 cwts turmeric M Jafferbhoy; 2,000 cwts musoor and 11,700 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.
Yorkmoor s—676 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Trafford Hall s—1,000 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfuss and Co; 100 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 55 bales cottonfy, K. Visram and Co; 1,200 cwts castorseed 6,600 cwts teelseed and 4,000 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros.
Northam s—500 tons manganese ore, Kiddie Reeve and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Trafford Hall s—360 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Istrar s—7,000 cwts groundnuts 1,000 cwts linseed 7,760 cwts poppyseed and 3,046 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 104 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co; 1,011 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros.
Dunolly s—2,000 cwts linseed 801 cwts mustardseed and 1,002 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co.
Coronadello s—2,340 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 600 cwts mustardseed. A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 2,038 cwts linseed and 1,040 cwts rapeseed, M Vulubhdas.

FOR ANTWERP.

Berbera s—55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, M Valubhdas; 100 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 110 bales cotton, Banya and Co; 600 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy.
Calliope s—100 cwts mustardseed, Baner and Krause; 13,500 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 100 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co. 625 cwts myrabollams, Kalyandas Bros.
Clodmoor s—2,500 tons manganese ore, S Smidt and Co.
Trowbridge s—605 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 440 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 130 bales hemp T Purshotum and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, 4,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts poppyseed and 500 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros; 250 cwts myrabollams, Kalyandas Bros; 4,000 cwts bone meal, E C Nanji; 500 bales cottonfy and waste C Peraj and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Broadgarth s—6,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Schoenfels s—2,650 cwts castorseed, 1,000 cwts rapeseed and 3,501 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 130 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 50 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co: 1,210 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co: 220 bales cotton, C Visram and Co; 55 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 165 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 464 bales cotton, and 475 bales cottonfy, W Wolf and Sons; 550 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 300 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 4,800 cwts teelseed, 2,200 cwts linseed and 9,620 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 2,006 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar.

FOR GENOA.

Countess Warwick s—1,996 cwts linseed, J Fachiri; 9,002 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwts castorseed and 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 1,000 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co; 300 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 400 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co; 500 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 500 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 550 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
Kingsway s—2,640 cwts groundnuts, 305 bales cotton 2,600 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—2,000 cwts linseed and 6,200 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Austria s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Schoenfels s—110 bales cotton. Bamji and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Koerber s—1,840 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 400 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Austria s—1,000 cwts linseed and 2,160 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR FUIME.

Koerber s—6,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Auristen s—100 cwts teelseed, Baner and Krause.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Koerber s—48 bales twist, S Hormusji and Co.

FOR MASTYN DEEP.

Countess Warwick s—2,500 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trafford Hall s—53 bales wool, F Khoobchund.

FOR HULL.

Cawdor Castle s—10,000 cwts cottonseed, C Morarji 2,010 cwts cottonseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Hidalgo s—6,030 cwts castorseed, T Momraz.

FOR HONGKONG.

Arcadia s—5 cwts ivory, K N Miani and Co; 18 cases opium, P and O Co.
Ceylon Maru s—1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Persia s—200 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co; 108 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.
Ceylon Maru s—424 bales cotton, Vatchs Ghandy and Sons; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Persia s—200 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Ceylon Maru s—600 bales cotton, R D Master and Co.
Delta s—300 bales cotton, R D Master and Co.

DR. COLLINGRIDGE, the Medical Officer of Health for the City of London, states, in his annual report, that "it is to be feared that matters connected with the public health will continue to be neglected or be treated as of minor importance in the councils of the nation until the creation of a Ministry of Public Health is advocated by all parties."

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 25th May, 1910.

NEPAL, SIKHIM AND BHUTAN.

THE arrival of the Dalai Lama in India and the possibility of early developments in connection with his departure from Tibet bring the Independent States into prominence. China, under recent conditions, advances more closely to our north-east frontier and acquires greater facilities for intrigue in the three States of Nepal, Sikhim and Bhutan. Owing, however, to the representations by Mr. Claude White, who for years past has been Resident there, the Government of India has signed a new Treaty with Bhutan, by which Chinese interference is to a great extent excluded and the new Maharaja has an increased revenue wherewith to carry out the improvements he has in contemplation. When the Tibetans invaded Sikhim and took up a position twelve miles inside the frontier, Lord Dufferin called upon the Chinese to expel them. The Sikhim raja was then in Tibet, but he was carried back to his own country and Mr. White was appointed to assist in its administration, subsequently becoming Political Agent in Bhutan, and acting as assistant to Sir Francis Young-husband in the expedition to Tibet. Through his instrumentality Bhutan was brought distinctly within the British sphere of influence and any immediate danger of its being absorbed by China was removed. For the edification of the British public concerning these States Mr. White prepared a treatise, which Sir Steuart Bayley read, in London, a few days ago. In it he showed that the States are inhabited by a very heterogeneous mass of people, who may be roughly divided into Paharias in the west, Bhuteas or Lepchas in the middle country, Bhutanese in the east, and other tribes still further to the east in Eastern Bhutan. The Paharias, or hill dwellers, for the most part, inhabit Nepal and in addition form by far the largest portion of the population of these regions. They are increasing very rapidly and have over-run Sikhim, while a steady flow continues into Bhutan, where they are obtaining a very sure foothold in all the lower hills. In Sikhim they now form three-fourths of the population and are so prolific that there is a prospect that before many generations they will completely swamp the indigenous population in Sikhim and Bhutan, and in the meantime make the government of those States extremely difficult. They do not assimilate themselves in any way to the country of their adoption, but carry with them their own manners, customs and religion.

The Lepchas are the original inhabitants of Sikhim and the adjoining valleys in Nepal and Bhutan. Their origin is uncertain, but it is considered improbable that they entered Sikhim from across the Himalayas and more probable that they migrated from the East along the foothills till they found suitable localities and then settled down. They are a race which possesses a language of its own and many distinctive characteristics. Of a mild and gentle temperament, fond of solitude, they are excellent entomologists and naturalists, not good cultivators and very improvident, nevertheless very charming and interesting people. They profess Buddhism, but also worship the spirits of the mountains and forests. The Bhutanese are of the same parent stock as the Bhuteas, but under somewhat different conditions, have developed into a much sturdier race, with a better physique and greater independence of character. The Bhuteas are the Tibetans who have entered Bhutan. Their religion is Buddhism and their language an off-shoot of Tibetan. The tribes on the East of Bhutan have their origin in the hills still further to the East and in the plains of India. They differ in physique and general appearance from the other inhabitants of India, while their language is one peculiar to themselves and differs in each valley, so much so that it is difficult for a man from one village to understand those in the next. The Tibetans, although of the same original stock as the Bhuteas and the Bhutanese are very much smaller in stature and are much dirtier, on the whole, whilst owing to the depressing effect of the very corrupt Lamaism by which they are governed are of a much more cringing disposition. The Government of Bhutan has changed very little since the days when Tibetan Lamas from Sakya and Ralong first migrated to the South and the laws still in force are those which were formulated by Dugom Dorji in the sixteenth century. Until quite recently it has been dual control—a spiritual ruler as well as a temporal one. This arrangement lasted until three years ago, when the Bhutan people, affected by the spirit of reform, discovered that the old-fashioned system interfered with the opening up of intercourse with other countries and elected their Tongsa Penlop to be Maharaja; since when he has ruled with a Council of head-men, under whom it is hoped the influence of the Lamas will be broken down and the country will again become prosperous.

There is hope for the people of all three States, for they have numerous arts and crafts in which they are proficient, and it is anticipated that industrial progress will soon be reported among them. But so far as Bhutan is concerned we fear advancement will proceed very slowly. They have only just realised the fact that their old laws and customs are unsuited to present conditions. The village boundaries laid down and the amount of rent fixed over three hundred years ago, are still in force and of course found to be much out of date. The population of a village may have diminished largely, through disease and emigration, with the result that the smaller number of houses is called upon to pay the full rent, although with their diminished numbers, the inhabitants cannot utilise the land and vice versa, when, in a village which has largely increased, the land is insufficient for its support. Dual control, with the balance of power in the hands of the spiritual head, led to much abuse, with the result that Bhutan is a priest-ridden country. Everything was done for the monasteries and the Lamas. Land was given to them. They were fed and clothed at the expense of the State until the burden became too great and steps have now to be taken to regulate and reduce the number of Lamas in the monasteries. The lay population realised that they would be better off in other countries where they had not to give up all to the priests, and migrated. At the present time the lay population diminishes whilst the ecclesiastical population increases. Houses are to be found empty in every direction. Fields, which were formerly cultivated, lie fallow and irrigation works, with which Bhutan abounds, are falling into ruin. With the assistance of the Government of India, however, it is anticipated that within a few years conditions will be entirely changed and the prosperity of Bhutan will again be assured.

AN OLD GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE letters of Sir James Rivett-Carnac which appeared for over a year in the *Calcutta Review* have just come to a close in the current number, and all these five instalments furnish excellent reading, especially to us in Bombay, as Carnac was one of our former Governors who ruled over our Presidency for just two years from May 1839 to April 1841. As many as a hundred and seventeen letters have been published, and the entire correspondence extends to about two hundred pages of rather small type. No other such extensive correspondence of a Governor of Bombay has ever appeared. Only three of our Governors have received the honour of a biography. But though these biographies are in the customary two-volume form, in none of them is their subject's correspondence, whilst Governors, given on anything like the scale we find here in the case of Carnac, Mountstuart Elphinstone, Sir John Malcolm and Sir Bartle Frere have all had their careers as Governors very cursorily treated in their biographies. Had their letters been printed in such number and fulness as those of Carnac have now been, we do not doubt that they would have rendered the biographies much more interesting. We do not know whether the biographers had no such letters which they could publish. In the case of Carnac we owe to a lucky accident the possibility of publishing his correspondence. The manuscript containing a transcript of his letters seems suddenly to have turned up after nearly seventy years in an auction room in Calcutta, and thence having passed into the hands of Mr. Walter Firminger of the Bengal Ecclesiastical establishment, who saw their worth, the correspondence has now seen the light. Mr. Firminger deserves the thanks of Bombay for this publication which lets us into the inner life of a Governor of Bombay and what is more gives us a clear insight into his motives and springs of action at a particularly interesting and eventful period of the history of this Presidency. Sixteen out of the twenty-three months that Carnac passed here as Governor, are represented in this couple of hundred pages, yet we learn from these letters, written during that short period, an infinite variety of matter pertaining to what might be called the secret history of Bombay and of the policy that was being pursued with regard to Afghanistan, Sind, Baroda and Satara. Carnac corresponded on the most intimate terms with the President of the Board of Control and the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Court of the East India Company, the persons who really ruled India from home. He also wrote letters to the highest officials in India, freely discussing the most momentous affairs then pending. The great importance of this correspondence can then be easily imagined. It well deserves to be reprinted in volume form from the pages of the *Review*. Opportunity should meantime be taken to revise the notes of the editor, for they contain several errors. Carnac, for instance, was not born in 1735, as stated here but on 11th November 1784. He was Chairman of the Directors of the E. I. Company, not as given here in 1830, but in 1836 and again in 1837. Sir Richard Jenkins died not in 1893 but in 1853. Lord Clare was Governor of Bombay not from 1837 to 1839, but 1831 to 1835. Mr. Firminger evidently is not so well acquainted with old Bombay history and biography as he is with old Calcutta lore, otherwise his notes would have been fuller as well as more accurate.

THE KING AND RACING.

SPORTSMEN throughout India and the whole Empire will rejoice at the King's decision to keep up his father's racing establishment and to take an extensive part in racing. It is only right that a popular King should lead his people in their sport, as much as in their more serious avocations, and the active participation of the reigning monarch in the "Sport of Kings," gives it a dignity which the mere name does not bestow. The reception of the news at home, however, will be very different. We remember the outcry which the puritans raised, when it was announced that as King Edward VII, the late King, would have just as active an interest in the turf as he had taken while he was Prince of Wales. Those people form a very large percentage of the population and we may be sure their protests will be loudly heard. They may be deprived of some of their virulence in respect to a monarch, who is so lately dead, but King George who cannot say as his father did that he saw no reason for making such a great change in his habits, will not escape them. King George is in rather a peculiar position, for he has not himself taken any active interest in the turf hitherto. He has been an attendant at not many meetings, and it has been said that he had no taste for horse racing. His decision, therefore, creates some surprise, but it is quite possible that family reasons have had a great share in reaching it. The great regard which King Edward and Queen Alexandra have always entertained for their servants and dependents is well-known, and it is quite likely that the late King expressed a strong wish that so large an establishment as his, having with it so many personal associations, should not be suddenly broken up upon his death. In thus wearing the mantle of his father, King George will have the best wishes of all sportsmen for similar success upon the turf, where doubtless he will soon achieve a large share of the popularity and affection which King Edward won before him.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

CONSIDERABLE satisfaction is felt in Russia at the intelligence that the Persian reformed "Government" is endeavouring to persuade the only two men in Persia in whom a civilised neighbour could have confidence as ruling statesmen, Sapeh-dar and Serdar-Assad, to resume the posts which they have vacated. Any kind of government that will govern instead of agitating will be welcomed by those responsible for the future of Persia. So much more than merely the future of this faded relic of great days bygone is nowadays involved in the maintenance of order in Persia that occurences in that country are tending to have all the signification once appropriated to symptoms of "trouble in the Balkans." England and Russia have agreed to be responsible for Persia, which in practice means that these two greatest Powers have pronounced a 'Hands off!" to all other aspirants. Russia has but in quite recent years broken loose from the leading-strings of Germanism, and is even more nervous about Germanic enterprise in Persia, and elsewhere, than even England. It is believed that Turkey, who has occupied unchallenged a portion of Persian territory for some time past, is playing into the hands of Germanism: with German financiers seeking concessions in Persia, presumably with offers of money that it is not clear Germany has to lend, the mistrust increases. Behind the Persian unrest, behind the Finnish trouble, behind the very forward policy of certain nations in China—everywhere Russia nowadays finds the same hand darkly working the hand of Germany. England meanwhile is busy knocking holes in her age-old Constitution, and is of little use to any of her friends for some time to come. There will be a good deal of hay made this summer while England is busy settling down to work again.

THE EVER-PRESENT LEPER.

URGENT as the question is, we could only arouse a languid interest in the debate at the Bombay Corporation on the danger of lepers in the city. Having watched the question being persistently shelved since 1902, it is difficult to believe that Government are ever going to awake from their apathetic attitude. With a conviction being steadily forced on the mind that a policy of laissez-faire will still continue, it is not easy to take a lively interest in a really vital subject. Every one of course realises the danger of infection from the many unfortunate people, stricken with hideous disease, which one constantly sees in the streets, but Government withholds a remedy simply because Bombay refuses the unjust burden of maintaining all the lepers who may choose to flock to it from all over the presidency. Lepers, of course, will always come to a big city where the quantity of alms to be bestowed and received is many times greater than it can be in their own villages in the mofussil. But that we in Bombay do not want them is surely no reason to any one but Government, why we should be forced to provide for them. There is, however, no need to repeat the points of an argument which has been so many times argued. Government are still considering the question. Mr. Hill-Trevor tries to interest us by telling us he believes a communication will shortly be received. It is very kind of him, but he will perhaps forgive us if we doubt.

OUR Subscription List for the benefit of the injured Goal-keeper of the Cheshire Regiment Hockey Team, closed on Monday and we have sent a cheque for the amount realised, namely Rs. 929, to Colonel Clifford, commanding the battalion at Secunderabad. Since then we have received a cheque for Rs. 15 from "G. W. H." Any further sums will be forwarded at the end of the week, after which we cannot receive additional subscriptions.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE AUSTRALIAN MINISTRY.

Political Affairs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, MAY 9.

THE ballot for the new Federal ministry has resulted as follows :—Prime Minister and Treasurer : Mr. Andrew Fisher ; Minister of External Affairs : Mr. E. L. Batchelor ; Attorney-General : Mr Wm. Hughes ; Minister of Defence : Senator Pearce ; Minister of Trade and Customs : Mr. F. G. Tudor ; Minister of Home Affairs : Mr. King O'Malley ; Postmaster-General : Mr. Josiah Thomas ; Vice-President of the Executive Council : Senator McGregor ; Honorary Ministers : Mr. C. E. Frazer; Senator Findley : Speaker Mr. C. McDonald; Chairman of Committees, Mr. A. Poynton.

The third Labor Ministry of the Commonwealth has been selected, and is now in command of the Federal administration. On Friday the Federal Labor Party assembled in caucus in their room at Parliament House, and after the meeting, which lasted with a brief luncheon adjournment about four hours, made nominations for the nine vacant positions in the Ministry and the two official posts in the House of Representatives. The week of ardent canvassing of new members and old friends, by or on behalf of aspirants for office, was terminated by the re-election of seven of the Ministers of the Fisher Government of 1908-9, the rejection of Mr. Mahon, one of the members of the Watson and Fisher Governments, and the election as new Ministers of Senator Findley, Mr. King O'Malley, and Mr. C. E. Frazer. The incoming Ministry comprises therefore one representative of Queensland, two of Victoria, two of New South Wales, two of Western Australia, two of South Australia, and one of Tasmania. When the Labor members entered the Opposition-room shortly after 11 a.m. their strength was 58. The absentees were Senator Gardiner of New South Wales, Senator Stewart and Messrs. Page and Bamford of Queensland. No time was lost in settling down to business. There were a number of notices of motions dealing with other subjects, but these were set aside, and the meeting resolved to devote itself entirely to the task of selecting the Cabinet. Every precaution was taken to ensure secrecy. When a member made his entrance or exit the door was locked after him and at frequent intervals the doorkeeper's head appeared on the lookout for inquisitive strangers. The arrangements for the ballot were that the Senate three should be elected first and then six Representatives, Mr. Fisher having been selected leader and consequently Prime Minister at the caucus meeting last week. It was arranged that the scrutineers should furnish the returning-officer with the names of members who had a clear majority of the votes cast the exact number recorded for each not being disclosed. One ballot sufficed for the election of three Senators for the Ministry, as Messrs. McGregor, Pearce, and Findley secured a majority in that order at the first count. The way was then clear for the first ballot for the Representatives. No one was nominated. Each member was supplied with a blank sheet of paper, and upon it he wrote six names. To write more or less made the ballot-paper informal. When the votes were counted Mr. Hughes was found to be at the head of the poll, with Mr. Batchelor second and Mr. Tudor third. These were the only members who received a majority of votes cast. A dozen or so who had not received five votes each dropped out, leaving nine in for the second ballot. These nine were Messrs. Thomas, Brown, Spence, and Webster, of New South Wales; Messrs. Mahon and Frazer, of Western Australia; Mr. O'Malley, of Tasmania; Mr. Mathews of Victoria; and Mr. Roberts, of South Australia. Mr. Anstey, of Victoria was one of the new members who received some support, but it was insufficient to bring him into the second ballot. The results of the ballot was known immediately after the lunch adjournment. Mr. Thomas was at the top of the poll, with Mr. O'Malley next, and Mr. Frazer third. These three made up the required number. Mr. Mathews, who was the runner-up, two votes behind Mr. Frazer, proved to be the dark horse, and it is understood that he beat Mr. Mahon for fourth place in the ballot by one vote. The announcement of each result was received without demonstration of any kind. It was 2.30 when the final selection of Ministers had been made. The caucus then divided itself into two parts, the Senators adjourning to the Senate side of the House and the Representatives remaining in the Opposition-room. All that remained for them to do was to select their nominees for the official posts in the two Chambers. As four of the 23 Senators were absent, and there was no urgency about the matter, it was decided by the Senate section to postpone the selection of a nominee for the Presidentship and Chairmanship of Committees until the next meeting of the party, a fortnight before Parliament assembles. From the feeling expressed at the meeting it was clear that Senator Turley would get the Presidentship and Senator O'Keefe, the Chairmanship of Committees, Senator de Largie was reappointed Whip in the Senate. When the Representatives were alone, Mr. Webster proposed Mr. Mahon as the party's nominee for the Speakership, but Mr. Mahon declined to stand. Mr. McDonald was then sole nominee, and when Parliament meets he will undoubtedly be elected to the honorable position. Three nominations were received for the Chairmanship of Committees, viz., Messrs. Poynton, Chanter, and Maloney. A ballot was taken, and Mr. Poynton was declared to be the party's nominee for the position. Mr. Chanter was placed second, and Mr. Maloney third. Mr. Watkins having been unanimously re-elected Whip and secretary to the party, the business of the caucus came to an end. When the caucus broke up, at about 3-30 p.m., the Prime Minister and his colleagues met at once in conference in Mr. Fisher's room, and the question of allotting portfolios was discussed and settled over a cup of tea. The matter was disposed of in less than a quarter of an hour, and the Prime Minister communicated with Government House. As the new Ministers came out of their chief's sanctum, shortly to be occupied by Mr. Deakin, as leader of the Opposition, they were warmly congratulated by a large body of their friends who were thronging the lobbies. Mr. Mahon walked into the House of Representatives and pinned his card on the back Ministerial corner bench. The new Cabinet was sworn at Government House, and the first Cabinet meeting was held next morning.

FINANCE AND THE TARIFF.

The new Federal Government held their first Cabinet a number of questions were considered, but the principal one dealt with was in relation to finance. It is expected by the Treasurer that the financial year will close with a deficit of £800,000, and he points out that when in office before, he left Sir John Forrest with £700,000 in hand to meet obligations on account of old age pensions. The demands for pension purposes will absorb on the Forrest estimate about a million and a half for the year. The ex-Treasurer estimated a shortage of £1,200,000, and to cover this he proposed an issue of Treasury bonds. The surrender of £600,000 by the State Treasurers provided against about half of the calculated deficit, so that the probability was that resort would not be had to the Treasury bills issue. Sir John Forrest said as much as this in the House before it prorogued. The defeat of the financial agreement leaves the Treasurer without the revenue which the States would be prepared to surrender, and unless he can make a satisfactory arrangement he will have to finance himself through the remainder of the calendar year. Mr. Fisher does not propose to issue Treasury bonds as he thinks any shortage can be met in a way less objectionable to the Government. He has no intention to call a conference of Premiers, though he says he is at all times prepared to meet the Premiers or any other body of men on business of consequence. There have been rumors of the Government issuing Treasury notes to take the place of bank notes and this is to be one of the questions for the future. Some consideration has been given to the tariff in the light of the claim that has been set up in Victoria for a general revision. The demand for a rectification of anomalies has been practically abandoned by the Protectionists in favor of an agitation for a complete alteration in order to assist Australian industries more substantially. The pressure on the Government to make tariff reform a leading plan in their programme with a view to giving it precedence over many other matters when Parliament meets is being exercised more especially by the Victorian members of the caucus. Mr. Fisher says the tariff may or may not be dealt with next session. "It is problematical," he added. "We will face every political necessity. We cannot touch the tariff without remodelling it, and we cannot remodel it except on the line of our policy. Our policy is New Protection."

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The public of South Australia are indebted to the Chamber of Manufactures for the magnificent display of industrial achievement and progress made in the Jubilee Exhibition Building and grounds during the past six weeks and a half. It is an educational treat that is only provided once in five years, but each succeeding exhibition is more attractive and interesting than its predecessors, a fact that convincingly proves the continuous march of progress in regard to manufacture, other industrial undertakings, science, and art, throughout South Australia. The present exposition, which closes this (Saturday) evening, has been extended three days beyond the usual term, and the probability is that it would continue to attract and fascinate visitors for many weeks to come of arrangements permitted. It has been a pronounced success from start to finish; has been seen and enjoyed by about a quarter of a million people from all parts of this and other States, and the financial receipts have been most satisfactory. There is unquestionably nothing more educational or instructive throughout the Commonwealth than these quinquennial exhibitions of progressive industry, and the chamber, its committees and secretary are to be complimented upon the manner in which they are planned and carried out. Shows of the kind are of great scientific and industrial value, and they suggest that to some extent the Royal A. and S. Society might invest their own splendid exhibitions with still more attractive features. The great object in view is to illustrate the producing capacity of the State to its fullest advantage, but at the agricultural shows there is invariably a lamentable slackness in competition in certain classes. The section devoted to South Australian industries, for example, fails to attract exhibitors, and this defect becomes more noticeable each succeeding year. The wool display has been taken in hand, and has developed into a general high-class exhibition, but something yet requires to be done in order to stimulate the farmers to make a more varied show of grain, and the industrial army of the State to display more energy in exhibiting what they produce the year round. The circumstances and conditions attending the two Exhibitions referred to are of course different, but there seems nothing to hinder the Agricultural Society from attempting in some degree to follow the example of the manufacturers.

WANTED A MARINE SURVEY.

Round the Australian coast of late there has been a somewhat heavy list of maritime disasters and this is such a serious matter that it suggests the advisableness of a more thorough marine survey. Several vessels which have met with disaster, notably the steamer Pericles, are said to have struck uncharted rocks, and how many more of these obstructions still exist in the usual track of vessels and are unknown is a question that naturally causes grave anxiety. There may still exist many rocks that were missed in earlier surveys, and others may have been forced up by subterranean disturbances to menace the ships that pass along the usual routes. For the safety of the travelling public, the crews of vessels, and the preservation of fine ships and valuable cargo it is of the utmost importance that everything possible in the way of an exhaustive system of reebarting should be immediately undertaken and thoroughly carried out either by competent authorities in the respective States or by the Federal Government. It is true that many casualties happen in consequence of the too frequent custom of hugging the coast closely in order to make rapid passages. For these the officers in command are responsible. Again many seagoing craft—particularly sailing vessels—get into danger through adverse winds and currents, but these are contingencies to which every navigator is liable. In consequence of the loss of the Pericles the London underwriters have decided to ask for more favourable rates on Australian cargo, and if a satisfactory response follows the request, it will involve an increase in the expense of sea travel and the freight on seaborne commerce. More than this, the Australian coast will be regarded as more treacherous than it really is by the prejudiced shipowner. Occasionally it happens that splendidly-equipped vessels disappear on the high seas hundreds or thousands of miles from land and leave no trace behind. In some of these cases the loss may be due to unknown submarine rocks, but if such exist they are likely to remain undiscovered until at some future period they may appear above water. However, it is quite possible, at a reasonable expense, to effect a more reliable survey of the Australian coast along the usual routes of ships and plainly chart all the dangers encountered during the progress of the work. In spite of the utmost care taken there are always perils of a more or less serious nature to be faced by travellers both on land and sea, but still it is the bounden duty of those in authority to see that every known danger is properly made public and every provision made to ensure the greatest degree of safety.

COLONEL KIRKPATRICK'S APPOINTMENT.

At the first Cabinet meeting of the Fisher Ministry on Wednesday consideration was given to the proposed appointment of Colonel Kirkpatrick as Inspector-General of the Commonwealth forces. All the paper relating to the appointment were placed before the Cabinet by the Minister of Defence. After the meeting the Prime Minister made the following statement :—"The late Government definitely completed the appointment, except for the passing of the Executive minute, and we do not propose to disturb it. At the next meeting of the Executive Council the formal appointment will be made." Subsequently the Minister of Defence made the following statement :—"I cannot understand why the late Government did not take the final step, which was merely a formal one, seeing that the Government made the offer through the War Office it was accepted and there was really nothing left for us to do. The passing of the Executive minute was merely a formal matter. It was necessary that this position should be filled. The vacancy occurred when I was Minister before through Major-General Hoad being made chief of the general staff." Does it appear that the late Minister made any attempt to ascertain whether any Australian officer was fit for the position? "As far as I can judge from the office files, no inquiries were made to ascertain whether an Australian officer could fill the position. I think Colonel Kirkpatrick is a suitable man for the post. He will be the military eyes and ears of the Minister. He will report on the efficiency of the organisation and as whether it is being carried out in conformity with the policy that will be laid down." Senator Pearce added that the official papers showed that the offer was made to Colonel Kirkpatrie on the 9th March, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The War Office, on 18th March, acceded to the request, contingent on the consent of the Government of India being obtained. On 18th April the War Office cabled that that consent had been obtained, and that Colonel Kirkpatrick had accepted the terms offered.

A

CATHOLICS AND MOURNING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hope in a few words to dispose of the explanation vouchsafed by a "Catholic Priest" to my letter on the above subject. If every other community made it convenient to convene a Memorial Service or meeting on the day specially set apart as a day of mourning, the Catholics could well have done the same, and the plea that the Catholic Authorities "had no knowledge of any special day that would be fixed for universal observance" is lame. The meagre attendance at the Service on the Wednesday evening in question, is sufficient proof that the day was not suitable. The Memorial Service held in the Cathedral, Kalbadevi, in February 1901, was properly fixed on a holiday, when the edifice was crowded to overflowing. The contrast between the last and the present occasion is significant.—Yours, etc.,

A LAYMAN.

May, 24th.

LORD KITCHENER will attend the annual dinner of the London Chamber of Commerce on June 3.

THE first Transatlantic motor boat race (New York to Paris) is expected to take place in June, and after the crews have been discharged at Paris it is proposed to engage in a sailing race from Southampton to New York under the auspices of the Atlantic Yacht Club.

["By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

FROM THE KING TO INDIA.

A MESSAGE TO ITS PEOPLES.

The Queen-Mother Denies Rumours.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, MAY 23.

The Kaiser left London this afternoon. Large crowds assembled to witness his departure, and the route was lined by police. The King, the Duke of Cornwall, the Duke of Connaught and other Royal personages were present on the platform.

The Kaiser conversed with the Lord Mayor, and took an affectionate farewell of King George.

The Emperor has sent a farewell message through Reuter, saying that he warmly appreciates the sympathy of the public in his bereavement.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The King's message to the Dominions, and to the Princes and People of India has been published.

Queen-mother, Alexandra, denies that she is leaving England to reside in Denmark. Her Majesty says, "I shall ever live with the English people, whom I so dearly love."

She also denies statements that King Edward's death was due to vaccine treatment or bronchitis. The treatment on the contrary kept him in the best health for fifteen months.

LATER.

A meeting of Parsees in London, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree presiding, has passed resolutions expressing deep grief at the death of King Edward and congratulating King George on his accession.

UNITED STATES NAVY BILL PASSED.

Two Dreadnoughts to be Built.

LONDON, MAY 24.

Washington advices state that the Senate has passed the naval appropriation of 130 million dollars, which includes the provision for two Dreadnoughts.

FATHER'S GALLANT DEATH.

London Publisher Drowned in the Seine.

LONDON, MAY 23.

Paris advices state that the publisher, Mr. Alfred Nutt, has been drowned in the Seine, when gallantly attempting to rescue his son, a deaf mute, who was saved.

[Mr. Alfred Trubner Nutt, was born in London in 1856, the son of Mr. David Nutt, the publisher. He was educated at the University College School, and at the College de Vetry Francois. Leaving school at the age of 18 he served three years apprenticeship to his business in Leipzig, Berlin and Paris, and took up his father's business in 1878. In the same year he joined the Folk-lore Society on its foundation and in 1897 became its president. He founded the English Goethe Society in 1886, and was a joint founder of the Irish Texts Society in 1898. He was also a member of the Council of the Hon. Society of Cymmrodorion. He was the author of "The Legend of the Holy Grail," 1888, and "The Voyage of Bran, son of Febal, to the Land of the Living," an old Irish saga, in two volumes, 1895-7.]

UNITED SOUTH AFRICAN MINISTRY.

Mr. Merriman Declines an Invitation.

LONDON, MAY 23.

Mr. Botha has invited the three other Premiers to join his Cabinet. Mr. Merriman has refused.

BOMB OUTRAGE IN MADRID.

Culprit Commits Suicide.

LONDON, MAY 24.

Consternation has been caused in Madrid by a bomb which exploded harmlessly against the monument to the victims of the explosion on King Alfonso's wedding day. The perpetrator was pursued, but he committed suicide.

NATIONALIST RIOTING AT CORK.

Many Injured.

LONDON, MAY 24.

Two days' rioting has taken place between the rival Nationalist factions in Cork. Many have been injured, some seriously. Some policemen were stoned and injured.

THE CRETAN IMBROGLIO.

Britain's Strong Action.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The *Daily Mail* says that in view of the exclusion of Mahomedan members from the Cretan Assembly and the taking of the oath to the King of Greece, Sir Edward Grey and M. Pichon have prepared a Note which is now under the consideration of Russia and Italy, insisting on the Cretans immediately receding from the present attitude towards the suzerain Power, otherwise the Powers will instantly withdraw protection.

DERBY BETTING.

LONDON, MAY 23.

To-day the first betting on the Derby is published since the death of the King.

It is:—2 to 1 against Lemberg and Neil Gow, 100 to 8 bar two offered.

ALLEGED INSURANCE FRAUD AT MADRAS.

European Manager Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 24.

Yesterday evening Mr. S. Bhavanandam Pillai, Chief Inspector Intelligence Department, arrested Mr. C. F. Spalding, Local Manager of the Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd., London, at the Commercial Hotel where he was staying.

The formal complaint, on which a bailable warrant of arrest was issued, was laid before Mr. C. Krishnan, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate in chambers yesterday, and it set forth that a bogus claim for one lakh of rupees was set up by a Mussulman merchant in collusion with Mr. Spalding, with reference to a tannery situated in Kurnool district and insured in the month of March last. It is alleged that it was falsely reported to the London office that the tannery had been burnt down about the middle of April last, and in spite of the special directions of the London office not to settle the claim, Mr. Spalding paid Rs. 98,000 to the Mahomedan merchant Subsequent inquiries however showed that there had been no fire at all.

Searches were made yesterday both at the Commercial Hotel and at the residence of the Mahomedan merchant in Periamett and accounts and several documents which are alleged to be incriminating have been seized.

Mr. Spalding is detained in police custody, as he was unable to furnish the required security of Rs. 30,000.

The Mahomedan merchant has absconded.

LATER.

Mr. Spalding was till lately the local Manager in Madras of the Commercial Union Assurance Co., and handed over charge of the office a few days ago to Mr. D. Simmons. A supervising Inspector, under instructions from the head-office, went through the books and as the result of his examination the fraud was detected. The sum paid towards the policy by accused is now said to have been Rs. 78,000. To-day Mr. Spalding was produced before the Commissioner of Police and later before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

Settling Unrest in Outlying Provinces.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 24.

Mr. Donald, the British Representative on the Afghan Boundary Commission, was to reach Parachinar in Kurrum at the end of last week, and the Commission will be starting work immediately. Mr. Donald will meet the representative of the Amir of Afghanistan at Khalachi, and business commences from there. The Afghan Sirdar is a man of considerable standing, and was during the early part of the present Amir's reign an exile.

It is understood that the Commission will be employed for three months or more in Kurram, settling quarrels and disputes between Turis and Jagis. It will then move across into Tochi and from there enter on the question of the disturbances in Khost. Mr. Donald is accompanied by Lieut. Quinan of Tochi Militia.

It is understood that the present Commission has assembled at the instigation of the Amir, who is very anxious that disturbances in these distant Afghan provinces should cease. It will be remembered that last June the Amir ordered three regiments to proceed to the Kurram border, and it is anticipated that the Governor of Khost, whose appointment dates from after the troubles of last summer, will honestly assist the Commission in their labours.

THE SIMLA EXODUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 24.

It is now settled that all Divisions of Army Headquarters will remain at Simla next cold season.

THE DUFFLA RAID.

Abduction of British Subjects.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 24.

A Tezpur (Assam) correspondent says that there is very little chance of satisfactory settlement of the Duffla trouble. These aborogines raided British territory and took with them two Assamese British subjects. They declined to give them up unless an indemnity of Rs. 4,000 is paid. The Government intend to impose a retaliating fine and to collect it. A force of the Gurkhas is ready for despatch at any moment from Dibrugarh under the general direction of Captain Sir George Dunbar.

KARMATAR ARMS ACT CASE.

Accused Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 24.

The Magistrate of Jamtara delivered judgment in the sensational Arms Act case in which two Bengali youths named Anadi Churn Banerjee and Sushil Nath Pal stood charged with illegal possession of guns, being arrested at Karmatar on the East Indian Railway while the Viceroy's special was about to pass by that station. The Magistrate convicted both the accused and fined Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 repectively.

HOWRAH GANG CASE.

Arrest of a Chatra Manager.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 24.

In connection with the Howrah gang case four houses were searched including a dispensary Chatra Bhandar, Farbati Charan Dutt, Manager of the Chatra Bhandar, was arrested and made over to the Howrah police.

TRANSVAAL INDIAN DEPORTEES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 24.

The 26 deportees from the Transvaal arrived in Madras yesterday and it is likely they will attend the forthcoming Sessions of the Karnool Conference.

MR. A. MCKERRAL, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Burma, has been appointed Assistant to the Inspector-General of Agriculture in India in succession to Mr. Shearer.

IT is understood that proposals have been sent home for the adoption upon a small scale, as an experiment, of a scheme suggested by Sir Vithaldas Thackersey for the financing of Agricultural Banks in this country.

SOUTHERN MAHARATTA LINE BREACHED.

Passengers Wading Knee-Deep in Mud.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 24.

Owing to the heavy downpour of rain last evening at Wathar and other stations of the Southern Maharatta Railway, the line has been breached at Bichkoola Nullah, between Wathar and Satara. There was a temporary bridge in course of construction, which has been damaged by the flood, and orders have been given to dismantle the structure. A diversion at this point, which had been got ready and is about a mile long, was breached. Passengers have had to tranship, passing knee-deep in mud. All goods trains have been cancelled, and the mail train which generally arrives at Poona at six in the morning did not arrive before noon.

MADRAS, MAY 24.

The Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway wires as follows :—

"Owing to a temporary bridge at Bichkool Nalla, situated between Satara Road and Wathar stations, having been washed away on the 23rd instant, through traffic has been interrupted and passengers and their luggage will tranship until further notice."

BELGAUM, MAY 24.

The line is breached owing to floods between Wathar and Satara. The mail and passengers will be transhipped. Through running is likely to be resumed in four days.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN KATHIAWAR.

Goods Train Capsized.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, MAY 23.

A serious accident occurred at Ujalvav Station this morning, when the engine of the down goods train was derailed and with several wagons capsized, fouling the main line. The passengers of the one o'clock down fast train which was following, and those of 2 o'clock up train going to Bombay and Guzarat were transhipped. Mr. Iyer, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, and Mr. Nissen, Traffic Superintendent, and other officers have gone to the scene of the accident with a relief train. A joint enquiry will be held shortly.

CALCUTTA FIRE BRIGADE.

Punishment of European Officers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, MAY 24.

Concerning the charges of bribery preferred against some members of the Calcutta Fire Brigade in connection with the recent Nimtollah fire, orders have been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor, calling upon Superintendent Haultain of the Reserve Force and Engineer Chase to show cause why they should not be dismissed from the service. Engineer Chase was suspended from duty on Saturday, and Engineer Phillips has been appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer. Superintendent Haultain was previously suspended, and Mr. Walker, Deputy Commissioner, is at present performing his duties.

CALCUTTA ARMS TRAFFIC.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 24.

The Calcutta Police made a search on Monday in the house of Moraish Ali of 141, Mechua Bazar street, for arms, but nothing was found.

Two guns without a license have been discovered in the possession of two Moulvies of Dilduar in the Tangail sub-division. The Moulvies have been arrested and are in hajut. The Police are collecting evidence against the Moulvies, who will be tried under the Arms Act.

HIGH COURT VAKIL IN TROUBLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 24.

The High Court has issued a notice on Khirode Chunder Bhumya, Vakil, to show cause why he should not be stopped from practising as a lawyer. Khirode Babu is an inhabitant of Midnapore. In 1907 he led a Swadeshi procession in his native village during a fair, and destroyed some foreign articles stored in the market. Khirode Babu was convicted and sent to prison. On appeal the Chief Justice confirmed the conviction, but reduced the sentence. Khirode Babu returned from jail and resumed practice, when after two years, notice was served on him. A Special Bench will sit to hear his case.

NANGLA DACOITY.

Special Tribunal to Sit.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 24.

A High Court Special Tribunal will again sit on the 6th of June to try a case in which Abani Bhusan Chuckerbutty stands charged with dacoity. The accused was an approver in the Nangla political dacoity case, in which ten young men were committed. At the High Court Abani turned hostile towards the prosecution, and said the case was concocted by the police. The High Court discharged all the accused in that case, but sanctioned the prosecution of Abani.

The District Magistrate of Khulna, after enquiry, committed Abani to the High Court, on the charge of having been concerned in the commission of the Nangla Dacoity.

MANICKTOLLAH BOMB CHARGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 24.

Yesterday the Sessions Judge of Alipore and two Assessors took up the supplementary bomb case in which Bhaba Bhusan Mitra was charged with being a member of the Manicktollah Bomb Conspiracy.

The accused was arrested in Bombay in September 1908 and was placed on trial along with Jamini Mozumdar before the Magistrate of Alipore, who discharged Jamini, but committed Bhaba Bhusan to the Sessions about a year ago.

The accused pleaded not guilty, several witnesses were examined, and the case is proceeding.

SIR WILLIAM and Lady Marling, of Stanley Park, Stroud, and Sedbury Park, Chepstow, recently celebrated their golden wedding at Stanley Park. They have four sons, one being Major-General Percival Marling, V. C., while all wear the King's uniform. Sir William is chairman of the Gloucester and Sharpness Docks, Deputy-Lieutenant of Gloucestershire, and a county alderman.

FATAL VILLAGE RIOT.

Thirteen Arrests.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 24.

In connection with a riot over some land dispute, which recently occurred at the village of Dhunawala, about four miles from Kundian in the Mianwali District, in which four men were seriously injured with lathis, of whom one has since died in hospital, thirteen men have arrested by the police and brought up for trial before the District Magistrate of Mianwali.

Of the thirteen men, three were charged under section 304 and ten under section 147 I. P. C. The District Judge committed all the accused to the Sessions Court for trial. This has been fixed for the 6th of June.

INSPECTOR DEASE ACQUITTED.

Principal Witness on Bail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 24.

Yesterday before the District Magistrate of Alipore, Mr. Dease, Police Inspector of Barrackpore, was again charged with attempting to kill his wife by firing a revolver.

The prosecution failed to substantiate the charge, and the accused was acquitted.

Mrs. Robinson, who informed the Cantonment Magistrate of the alleged occurrence, and who was the principal witness was liberated on her personal recognizance of Rs. 200.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 24.

An estimate has been sanctioned for providing a crossing station, together with the necessary staff quarters, at Ranoli station on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

The Railway Board have sanctioned the provision of fourteen "D" and fifteen "F," class engines for the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

BARBAROUS MEASURES IN PERSIA.

Order being Restored.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 24.

The Shiraz correspondent of a contemporary writes that Mahamad Ismail Khan and others, who were taken prisoners at Thakhteh, have been put to death cruelly by the Solat, and buried on the caravan road. This firm action has done something, towards the restoration of orders.

LENGTHY TRIAL AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 24.

The Gustadji Cooper's case was resumed before the City Magistrate to-day, when Mr. Tadiwala, one of the police panch, a witness for the prosecution, was cross-examined.

This case, which has been proceeding since October last, is expected to terminate next week.

THE FRONTIER MEDAL, 1908.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 24.

Though the new Indian Frontier Medal for operations in the Bazar Valley and Mohmed Country, 1908, has not yet been issued the "Civil and Military Gazette" learns that the dies and punches are on their way to the Calcutta Mint. From miniatures of this medal, it appears that the obverse bears the life line profile of the late King, surmounted by the words "Edward VII, Kaiser-i-Hind," while on the reverse is a representationof Jamrud Fort, showing the mountains of the Khyber Pass in the rear and at the foot resting on cross branches of olive the word "India." The medal bears one clasp, "North West Frontier, 1908."

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Scheme for Filling in Gowalia Tank.

A MEETING of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held yesterday, Mr. J. P. Orr, I.C.S., Chairman of the Board, presiding.

The Board considered a memorandum by the Chairman, recommending that the Municipal Commissioner be moved to make a representation to the Board under Section 24 (2) of the Act for a scheme for filling in Gowalia Tank.

The Chairman, in the memorandum, said that Dr. Bentley had not gone further than to say that there were Jamesi mosquitoes in the Gowalia Tank and that they were a possible source of infection with malaria. He would ask Dr. Bentley to let them know whether further inquiries showed that there was much malaria in the neighbourhood of Gowalia Tank, but whether there was or was not any risk of people living near Gowalia Tank suffering from malaria more than other residents of Bombay, it would be a long time before the popular prejudices about that neighbourhood were removed unless the tank was filled up. Dr. Bentley had said that the best thing would be to fill the Tank in and that the only alternative was to make it absolutely free from weeds, which would be a costly business even if possible. Dr. Turner had most emphatically pressed for the early filling in of the Tank in the interest of the health of the residents of the vicinity. The Board's Engineer's examination showed that the filling in could be effected at an outlay of 1·8 lakhs and at a profit of 0·3 lakhs from leasing the plots formed after the filling had had three years to settle. The scheme for filling in Gowalia Tank was a paying one and therefore the Trust could at once take it up if the Municipal Commissioner made a reference under section 24 of the Act, whereas they had had to give up other improvement schemes because they all involved heavy loss. The Commissioner was apparently competent enough to make his reference at once in view of the complaint in the Health Officer's report, and the Chairman thought the Corporation should move the Commissioner to do so. At the same time the Board should ask the Corporation to transfer the Tank to them free of charge as there was no item of charge for compensation in the estimate and there was no reason why the Corporation should make any charge unless they would prefer to do the work themselves. The Board had no objection to their (the Corporation's) doing the work. The great thing was to get the work done somehow, the sooner the better.

It was resolved that the Chairman should move the Commissioner to make a representation under the Act in respect of Gowalia Tank.

SYMPATHY WITH THE ROYAL FAMILY.

The Board recorded a letter from the Under-Secretary to Government, Political Department, dated 14th May 1910, conveying to the Trustees the sincere thanks of Government for their expression of sympathy and condolence upon the occasion of the lamented death of His late Magesty the King Emperor, and assuring them that the message would be transmitted to the proper quarter.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

NEWS which is later than that received in the last English mail is published in the Australian papers to hand yesterday :—

Memorial Services in London.

London, May 9.

Countless tributes were paid to the late King at the memorial services held by all denominations in Great Britain yesterday.

At Westminster Abbey the Archbishop of Canterbury delivered an impressive discourse taking for his text Psalm 94, verse 7. He emphasised the fact that there was a valuable national asset in the note of unity struck by the common ownership of a central home, and this was overwhelmingly the case when that home was genuinely endeared to the hearts of the people. Those listening on Saturday to the quiet words of the new King, a brave, resolute, and straight-forward man of high purpose and simple disciplined life, called in the prime of manhood to assume duties so overwhelming in their greatness, had cause for thankfulness and hope.

The Bishop of London, preaching it St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday, said:—"Those present at the death-bed of the late King tell us that nothing could have been more Christian than the passing away of His Majesty. He who had faced death twice faced it a third time undismayed, in the quiet of a family gathering at his bedside. The committal prayer was said by the Archbishop of Canterbury one minute before the King died, and the blessing was pronounced in that hushed room when all was over. All was Christian there. The service in the Cathedral was similar to that held on the occasion of Queen Victoria's death. The choir sang Brahm's requiem, "Behold all Flesh." The congregation included the Earl and Countess of Crewe and the Miss Asquith.

The quietitude and silence of the enormous throngs outside the Palace throughout yesterday were truly memorable, and the same reverent manifestations of respect and condolence were shown when King George and Queen Mary drove from Marlborough House to attend the private service at the Palace. Before the service, at which Canon Sheppard officiated, the Royal Family entered the death chamber and gazed on the features of the late King. Queen Alexandra chose two of her favourite hymns for the service—"On Resurrection Morning" and "Peace, Perfect Peace." It is officially announced that Queen Alexandra's health is good. Her Majesty remains quite, calm and she is bearing up well under her bereavement.

Viennese Newspaper Attack.

KING EDWARD "A STORMY PETREL."

The "Neue Freie Presse," published at Vienna, in a characteristically bitter leading article, speaks of King Edward's animus towards the best beloved of his sister's sons. "The death chants praising him as the prince of peace are," it remarks, "perhaps sincere, but they are incapable of proof. He sometimes gave the impression of a stormy petrel. At any rate he had the happiness of departing in peace, and uncle and nephew have been reconciled. England has lost not merely a King but a statesman, who was not free from serious errors, but who through his powerful personality, has left behind him an enduring impression."

The King and the Boers.

London, May 7.

Colonel Seely, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies, speaking at a Sheffield banquet on Friday night, quoted Mr. Louis Botha's remark that he believed it was due to the King's magnetic personality more than to any other factor that the Boers began to see that the British were not only able to fight but that they could be just and generous afterwards.

A Quebec Explosion.

A fire exploded a dynamite factory at Hull, in Quebec, yesterday, wrecking the adjacent houses and burying the people in the ruins. The concussion was so great that hundreds of plate-glass windows in Ottawa (on the opposite bank of the Ottawa River) were broken. At Hull twenty persons were killed and thirty were injured.

Costa Rica Earthquake.

In the recent earthquake which destroyed the town of Cartago, in Costa Rica, one of the Central American Republics, 1,000 persons were killed and 1,000 others were injured.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, MAY 21.

The weather is getting warmer day by day. The maximum temperature varied between 106 and 110 degrees during the week.

The health of the town is now better. The daily average of deaths was between 23 and 27 during the past week. We are now totally free from plague, but small-pox is still raging in the city.

There is no improvement yet in the mill industry here: most of the mills are working at a loss.

Mr. Dhunjishaw Merwanji Dotewalla, Government Deputy Telegraph Superintendent, is transferred to Akyab on promotion. Preparations were made to give an evening party in his honour prior to his departure, but owing to the lamentable death of the King-Emperor Edward VII the party was cancelled. Mr. Dhunjishaw is a very capable and genial man was much liked by his staff: He was decorated with garlands at his departure last week.

The topic of discussion here is the sudden suspension of our Municipality. People do not find fault with the Government for the step taken by as municipal affairs were totally at sixes and sevens for a long time and repeated warnings given by Government were disregarded.

The question asked here is who was responsible for all sorts of mismanagement and bringing the large Municipality of this progressive city into dispute. The local authorities were fully aware of the inability and weakness of the President against whom Mr. Sladen, Collector, had often passed remarks. Why was he not removed? Had the President resigned, the Municipality would not have come to to such a sorry pass. Instead of removing some incapable councillors Government has deprived the right of election of the people of Ahmedabad. The people feel this keenly. A new Board is shortly to be composed of Sirdar Chinubhoy Madhowlal C.I.E., Mr. F. C. Taraporewala, C.I.E., Khan Bahadur Rustomji J. Vakil, Mr. Ranonboy Sheth Ambalal Sorabboy and other gentlemen.

All classes and creeds participated in mourning celebrations. Yesterday services were held and prayers offered in the Parsi Agiary, Temples and Mosques.

ALTHOUGH the port of Bristol, says the "St. James's Budget," is not generally associated in the mind with great ocean liners, but rather with more moderate-sized trading vessels, the birthplace of Sebastian Cabot has led the way in the past in Transatlantic shipping enterprise for, in 1838, at Bristol was established the first regular steamship communication between England and the United Sates. Now in the inauguration of the Royal Line of the Canadian Northern Steamship Company by the entry of the "Royal Edward," after her highly successful speed trials, into the new Prince Edward Dock at Avonmouth, Bristol may be said to have made an important step towards becoming a leading passenger port.

LUXOR.

An Egyptian Study.

THE sun rose warm and brilliant across the hills that face Luxor, tinting with irridescence the mists that had risen from the Nile and touching the tiny clouds with tender rosy lights which slowly turned to gold ere they vanished before the approach of another glorious Egyptian day.

A white train, known as the Upper Egypt train, winds its way through typical Egyptian landscape, already alive with swarthy natives on their way to market sitting on the haunches of their willing little donkeys. It passes through on one side fields of maize and berseem of vivid emerald with men already at work tilling and watering and bare desert on the other; unending undulating mounds of brown and yellow. In the distance a fine thread of silver, gleaming here and there, telling that the Nile is not far off.

European countries are suffering from cold winds and biting snows, but Luxor is bathed from morning to night in the most genial sunshine, with every now and then the lightest breeze to temper its warmth. All day long it is possible to bask under the palm trees, enjoying the luxurious brightness and the warm sweet scents that come up from the gardens. Everyone wears the lightest garments and rejoices in an exhilaration which gives to living an unwonted and ideal zest. In such surroundings who is there who can refrain from thinking with kindly pity of those in colder countries braving the winds and icey coldness?

Luxor rests on the site of the ancient city of Thebes and is situated between the Nile and the endless desert. Few traces are left of that wonderful old city beyond the ruins of the Karnak and Luxor temples and the "Tombs of the Kings" on the other side of the river; the Ramasseum and one or two other temples.

There are many places of interest around Luxor, the "Tombs of the Kings" being the most wonderful. These tombs are hewn out of rock at the end of a lonely, desolate valley, suggestively named the "Valley of Death". The approach is by a white winding road which becomes blazing hot about noon lying between two high walls of hills. The journey is done on donkeys, or in sand carts, which are left at the foot of the tombs. Some of the tombs recede right into the heart of the mountain and consist of a number of chambers surrounding the sacred place in which is the sarcophagus with the royal body.

Nowadays everything is made easy for visitors. Electric lights have been placed cunningly about the walls so that the figures on them can be seen to the best advantage. Some of these figures are very wonderful, the reds and blues just as bright to-day as they were three thousand years ago, which perhaps is not so very surprising when it is known that the ancient Egyptians ground lapis lazuli with which to make their blues, and other precious stones for their reds. Little wonder then that the colors are everlasting, when they were made of such precious material.

There are forty-five tombs in all. Some of them very famous and amongst this number is the tomb of Amen-Hetep II in which, thanks to the Department of Antiquities and Sir William Garstin, there can be seen in impressive dignity the king lying, as he was embalmed, in his sarcophagus. This is the only tomb in which the body lies as it was buried. In all the others the bodies have either been stolen or are in some of the numerous Museums.

But although the old parts of Luxor hold such a fascination for the visitor, the more modern parts of the town are not without their charms. Two large hotels, surrounded by beautiful, gardens hold an ever open door of welcome and just as much comfort can be obtained here as anywhere on the continent of Europe. The Winter Palace Hotel in particular is well known for its luxuriousness. It has been truly named a palace, facing the Nile, with wide balconies and long terraces on either side. It looks as it is, the acme of comfort. It stands in its own grounds, which although but a work of yesterday are full of shady trees and lovely tropical plants.

It would hardly be possible to wish for anything more charming than a sojourn at this hotel, during the winter months. Countless excursions can be made by land or water which for interest and beauty could not be surpassed. One day can be spent at the "Tombs of the Kings" with a climb over the mountain for lunch at the little Rest House on the other side.

To those less energetic a morning on the water would appeal; on a Nile boat, gliding peacefully and restfully down stream. And what more perfect on a day balmy and warm but with that crispness in the air that in Egypt always brings elation and light-heartedness. It is then indeed a pleasure to live. A light breeze fills the sails of the butterly winged fellookahs that pass by, silent but for the creak of the bent masts as they swing to the wind. From the banks come the melodious song of the fellaheen, their voices mingling rythmically with the moaning of their shadoufs, whilst their copper colored bodies flash in the sunlight as they bend to their work. So the morning speeds by amid soothing sounds, warm breezes and the lap-lap of the water against the boat. On such a day it is easy to believe why the ancient Egyptians were all sun worshippers, for even modern aliens come under his fascinating sway.

Those who are fortunate enough to be here whilst the moon is full have the advantage of seeing Karnak, that prince of ruins, under conditions that are sublimely and indescribably impressive. In the daytime, in the full blaze of the sun ruins are sufficiently awe-inspiring and majestic. But at night when the moon spreads around her silver cloak Karnak has a beauty irresistible, alluring, that holds one spellbound.

The road from Luxor to Karnak in the moonlight is a scene of great beauty. On one side groves of palm trees, their branches and leaves making delicate filigree against the silver-blue sky. And what indeed in the whole world of nature is more exquisite than palms against a moonlight sky? Farther on, a native village with its little huts clustering close together; silent in slumber. A strange contrast to the turmoil and racket of the day. Everything is still in that beautiful avenue which leads to the Temple, lined on either side with gigantic sphinxes, most of which have lost their heads, yet shewing by their pedestals what they must have been in days gone by. Then comes the famous gate towering high with the cartouches on it hardly at all spoiled by the passage of years and above all the sacred Ibis with outspread wings. Round a corner and at once the magnificent prospect of the whole ruins is revealed in all the bewitching beauty of the moonlight. In the far distance a glint of water, the sacred lake, reflecting the moon-beams on its surface. The Pylons, two great bulwarks of strength lift their heads to the silvery sky, whilst a little farther on the obelisks of Queen Hitasoo, Ramases II, and Thothmes II look like delicate needles standing straight and high among the tumbled ruins.

It is good to slowly wander in and out of the roofless temples and deserted halls, drinking in the wondrous beauty. The statue of Ramases II is magnificent in its dignified repose, guarding the entrance to the famous "hall of columns."

From the distance comes the cry of the wakeful crow the heralder of dawn and the curse of the sluggard in all eastern counties warning that be the temples ever so engrossing it is now time to be wending homewards. Every now and then a pariah dog gives tongue with that irritating bark peculiar to its kind whilst nothing else is heard but the gentle clicking of the donkeys feet that carry us back out of a veritable wonderland of dreams into the matter of fact life which for a brief hour has been forgotten.

But soon everything is still, and Karnak is again left to reign supreme in all her solemn silent beauty, under the silvery waning moon. The Karnak, which through all ages, has evoked unstinted praise and enthusiastic admiration, and of whom it has been written "For many a day after I had seen it and even to this hour, glimpses of Thebes mingle with my reveries and blend with my dreams, as if that vision had burned itself upon my brain and left its impress there for ever."

D. J.

THE council of the Royal United Service Institution has awarded the Chesney Gold Medal to Sir John Laughton in consideration of his contributions to naval literature.

ACCORDING to a return just issued 88,942 aliens landed in the United Kingdom during the last three months of 1910, compared with 73,139 in the first three months of 1909.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

MARATHON RUNNERS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 6.

THE Polytechnic Marathon race at the end of this month is likely to prove a bigger success than last year's event. Would-be competitors are numerous, and it will probably be necessary to refuse some, as the runners will have to be restricted to 100. McArthur of South Africa, and Cotter of Canada, are doing some good work over the course, and the manner these over-seas Britons go about their training is refreshing. France will be strongly represented, and there is little doubt that the Home athletes will have all their work cut out to keep the trophy.

A FINE WALKER.

The Southern Counties Road Walking Championship on Saturday served to show H.V.L. Rose to considerable advantage. He covered the 20 miles (on the road) in 2 hours 53 mins. 45 secs. or a little worse than 7 miles an hour all the way, a very good bit of walking. Six other men got home inside three hours, which speaks well for their all-round ability, and shows how walking has advanced since the impetus given the pastime by the Stock Exchange walk in 1903.

BOXING.

Home sportsmen were very sorry to learn of the fatal termination of the boxing match between Owen Moran of England and T. McCarthy of America at San Francisco last Saturday. It is only recently that an English boxer died as the result of a contest with a coloured man from America in London (the latter was exonerated from blame) and this second fatality will give opponents of boxing a further chance to find fault. Probably the fatal endings to boxing matches do not exceed one a year on the average, and in comparison with hunting, motoring, cycling, swimming, and many other sports, is a very safe pastime. Cranks and faddist wont see this however, and it behoves every sportsman to point it out when ever possible.

THE TURF.

The Ascot authorities have carried out several improvements in connection with the famous meeting in late years. First came the new stand whilst visitors will notice more alterations for their comfort next month. A double lot of rails have been built up the straight which will stop spectators from leaning out over the course to their own danger and also in a manner which sometimes causes horses to swerve. A tunnel has also been constructed so that patrons of the 5s. ring will be able to get to the other side of the course without crossing it. In addition a model little hospital has been built. This contains two wards a surgery and a doctor's room so that should there be an accident or anyone is taken ill, they will get prompt attention.

RACING.

The Victoria Cup at Hurst Park usually attracts a good field the distance of 7 furlongs being just suitable to tempt both sprinters and stayers. The runners on Saturday numbered 18, and included some well tried performer of which Jack Snipe with a burden of 121 lbs. was top weight. He was not placed, however, the winner's portion of the £1,100, together with the £150 gold cup going to Major McLaughlin, whose seasoless scored cleverly.

AT CHESTER.

Many of the people who attend the Chester meeting are not impressed with the associations of the place, but others remember "the figure it cut" in ancient history. On this account the famous Roodeye has big interest, and the attendance this week was excellent. The round nature of the course is greatly in favour of little horses, and the value of the inner berth is very great. We saw an illustration of the latter point in the Chester Vase of £2,000, 11-2 miles, Bayardo started a hot favourite for this, but just when Maher made his effort, Malpas edged off from the inside, leaving William the Fourth well in front and on the inner side. Maher lost valuable ground while going wide to pass Malpas, and it was only in the last stride that he got up on the post and won by a head.

THE CHESTER CUP.

A splendid field of 21 contested the Chester Cup, one of our most famous handicaps. The distance of the race is 21-4 miles, and the value £2,550, besides which the owners of the placed horses receive Cheshire cheeses. This year they went to Wiltshire, Hampshire and Berkshire, which is like sending coals to Newcastle, many people considering that the famous flat Wiltshire cheeses being superior to Cheshire.

The three placed animals were mares, and as five of the other half dozen events on the card also went to fillies it was a great day for the "weaker" sex. The winner turned up in Elizabetta, the property of Mr. R. Walker, whilst his brother, Sir P. Walker, secured second honours with accurate. The winner was trained at Manton, and that famous stable also furnished the winners of the chief race on each day of the meeting.

FOOTBALL.

After a strenuous struggle, Chelsea had to go down into the Second Division. About 40,000 spectators attended the match between Tottenham and Chelsea, which was to settle the fate of one of the clubs, and when Chelsea scored in the first few minutes, the visitors felt pleased with themselves. The Spur soon got going however, a hard drawn level by half time, whilst a second goal made them safe. The Chelsea club commends a bigger gates than any in the League, and can afford to obtain the best talent, but it availed nothing in this case. The Stamford Bridge team will thus have to go down (with Bolton) to the Second Division.

Liverpool played splendidly against Aston Villa in the match at Anfield, and although Hardy hurt his wrist and had to retire, the home side beat the new champions by 2 goals to 0. The Villa finished with a total of 53 points' which is the same as Newcastle gained last season, Liverpool being second with 48 points, and, but for slips at Christmas time, the Anfielders would have been the champions.

The fight for promotion among the clubs at the top of the Second Division was a remarkable one, and it was only by goal average that Oldham beat Hull City and Derby County, so accompanying Manchester City into the division above.

Brighton and Hove took the Southern League honours, and Celtic won the Scottish League Championship for the tenth time, the last six wins being successive.

CRICKET.

This week marks the opening of the cricket season, but for the most part, the weather has been very unfavourable. The rules have been considerably altered since last season, and the changes ought to lead to brighter cricket. The "run up" of the bowlers is to be protected with a canvas covering, 18 feet by 10 feet, and this may lead to the protection of the whole pitch, which would prevent much delay. The

luncheon interval has also been shortened, and as wins only will count in the championship tournament, teams will have to hustle for victory, as draws will lower the percentage.

HAYWARD IN FORM.

Tom Hayward has already shown us that he is in form, the Surrey veteran scoring a fine century (106), against Warwickshire at the Oval this week. He made his runs in 2 hours and 25 mins. and hit two 6's and 11 4's. This performance, coupled with the bowling of Smith (W. C.), who claimed 12 victims for 85 runs, enabled Surrey to win by an innings a 67 runs.

The Yorkshire team has been touring in Scotland, the Western Counties faring badly against the visitors at Glasgow, the result being a win for Yorkshire by an innings and 89 runs. Hirst bowled with great effect, taking 6 wickets for 29 runs, whilst Drake was even more distructive in the second innings, his bag being 5 wickets for 10 runs. He also made 48 runs, which was only second to Rhodes 55.

IN GENERAL.

The victory of Bahati at Cheshire yesterday gave D. Maher his one thousandth winning mount in England.

A Danish football team beat an English team by 2 goals to 1 in a soccer match at Copenhagen yesterday.

E. M. Baerlein (amateur champion) and C. Williams (professional) have sighed articles to play for the Open Racquets Championship of England. This makes one wish our athletic authorities were more broad-minded, as we might then see matches between amateur and professional champion runners.

Reece and Inman are meeting in the third of their series of billiard matches. The former was well in front for four days, but Inman gained the lead last evening.

Home oarsmen are pleased that there is a chance of seeing a Canadian four at this year's Henley Regatta.

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

The season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday 14th May are as follows :—

PUNJAB.

Slight rain has fallen in parts of Ambala, Jullundur, Shahpur, Rawalpindi and Mianwali. Harvesting of spring crops and sowing of cotton, sugarcane, fodder, etc., continue. The outturn of spring crops is generally good to average. The condition of standing crops is generally good. Melons, mangoes and vegetables have been damaged slightly by hailstones in parts of Ambala and water melons by insects in parts of Shahpur. Prices have fallen slightly in some districts. The condition of cattle is generally good. Water for cattle is insufficient in parts of Rohtak, Sialkot and Shahpur, Fodder is sufficient except in Rawalpindi and parts of the Shahpur and Mianwali districts.

CENTRAL INDIA.

The rainfall during the week was slight in Bhopawar and nil elsewhere. Threshing of spring crops continues in parts and land is being prepared for autumn crops in parts. Agricultural stock are good except for some cattle disease in Indore, Baghelkand, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Scarcity of water is reported in the hilly villages of Indore. Prices are fluctuating in Indore and are steady elsewhere.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The weather has been hot and occasionally cloudy. Threshing and winnowing of spring crops continue in Saugor, Jubbulpore, Seoni, Hoshangabad, Betul and Chhindwara. Agriculturists are busy throughout the Provinces in constructing field embankments and ploughing lang for sowing of the ensuing season's crops. Sugarcane is in good condition in Narsinghpur, Betul, Chhindwara and Bhandara. The supply of fodder and water is generally sufficient but the latter is getting scarce in parts of Nimar, Betul, Chhindwara, Nagpur, Chanda and Drug. Cattle are in good condition. Prices :—The price of wheat and gram remained stationary in seventeen districts, rice in eighteen and juar in nineteen. Fendatory States.—During the week Sakti, Korea, Kanker and Jashpur received rain ranging from 10 cents to 2 inches. Construction of field embankments and preparation of land for sowing of the next autumn crops continue. Water is inadequate in parts of Kawardha, Chhuikhadan and Nandgaon but elsewhere fodder and water are sufficient. Prices:—rice has become dearer by 2 seers per rupee in Korea.

HYDERABAD.

The average rainfall throughout the Dominion was 18 cents. The heaviest fall was 2 inches 60 cents in the Raichur district. Twenty-six talukas received fairly good showers. Water scarcity is still general. The late rice crop is still being harvested in parts but has withered in parts of the Gulbarga, Medak Nizamabad, and Karimnagar districts. Distress in Karimnagar is now partially relieved by the low prices of grain. Cattle disease prevails in seven talukas and fodder scarcity in twenty-eight. Prices :—wheat 6 1-2; coarse rice 6 1-2 and juar 12 3-4 seers per rupee. White juar is selling in Hyderabad city at 11 1-4 seers while yellow juar is not available in the districts. The highest price is 9 seers per rupee in the Raichur, Nalgonda, Warangal, Karimnagar and Adilabad districts and the lowest 19 seers in the Bidar district.

MYSORE.

Good rain fell in most parts of the State. Prices of food grains are generally steady. Markets are well supplied. Standing crops are in good condition. Prospects of the season are good. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

COORG.

Rainfall 2 inches 46 cents, Prices of food grains are stationary. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

MADRAS.

The rainfall was heavy in Malabar; good in the Nilgiris, South Canara, Bellary, Coimbatore, Cuddapah and Trichinopoly; nil in Chingleput and Madras and light to fair elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are sufficient in Malabar and the Nilgiris and insufficient in parts of other districts. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting are in progress in parts. Standing crops are fair but some in parts of Cuddapah, Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Tinnevelly and South Canara have withered or are withering. Harvests continue in parts with outturn poor to normal and bumper. Pasture is sufficient in Vizagapatam, Chingeput, Madras, Tanjore and the Nilgiris and insufficient in parts of others districts. Fodder is scanty in parts of Godavari, Guntur, Cuddapah and Nellore. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in thirteen districts; has fallen in three and has risen in six. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows :—Ragi is stationary in thirteen districts; has fallen in four and has risen in three. Cholam is stationary in four districts; has fallen in four and has risen in six. Cumbu is stationary in three districts; has fallen in three and has risen in nine. The public health is generally good. Prospects are generally fair. The condition of the labouring classes is satisfactory everywhere and employment is readily available. Grain stocks are generally sufficient.

The report for Bombay has already been published.

TO END THE TORMENT OF PILES.

Nothing is more tormenting than piles. They make work almost impossible. It is agonising to move or sit down. Piles are dangerous, too, because if neglected they often lead to fistula. If you have piles, itching, bleeding or protruding, the earlier you begin with Doan's Ointment the easier your cure will be, and you will save yourself from untold misery and suffering. Doan's Ointment is a certain cure; it has triumphed in hundreds of cases where every other treatment has failed.

Mrs. S. Parker, of 10, Victoria Cottages, Milton Square, Margate, England, says :—"I am very pleased to tell you that I have received great good from Doan's Ointment. I suffered two years from piles; the bearing-down-pains were dreadful, and I lost a lot of blood. Often I had to give up work and lie down, and at last I was obliged to seek medical advice. I got no better, however, and began to grow low-spirited and feeble.

"Hearing of Doan's Ointment I got some to try, and was surprised at the ease it gave me. I can now say it has done me more good than anything I have ever used, and I feel better than I have done for a long time. (Signed) (Mrs.) S. Parker."

7 1-2 years later Mrs. Parker wrote :—"I am glad to tell you that I am still free from the old trouble."

Doan's Oinment is sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per pot, or 6 pots for Rs. 10-8-0 or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

POLICE NEWS.

THEFT OF DHOTARS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Miller charged Ramchandra Arjun, a Port Trust peon, with theft as a servant of two dhotars valued at Rs. 6.

It appeared that a supervisor in the "A" shed Prince's Dock, saw the accused hiding the dhotars under a bag yesterday morning. Before the manager, the accused admitted having stolen the articles and pointed out a broken case. Before the Court he pleaded not guilty.

He was convicted and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 with the alternative of seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H.S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Spiers charged John Parry, a native Christian, with the theft of a piece of leather valued at Rs. 12 belonging to Messrs. McAlpin and Huggett.

It appeared that the accused had been working at the complainant's shop as a button maker in the leather department on daily wages. At 4-30 p.m. on Monday he was seen with a bundle at the Museum Maidan by another workman, who identified the property as belonging to his employers.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 with the alternative of seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mahomed Hussein Taki of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Ramchandra Yesu, a peon in the employ of Messrs. Lallubhai Pragji and Bros. with criminal breech of trust in respect of Rs. 400 and with forgery.

The prosecution case is that Rs. 400 had been entrusted to the accused on Monday before last by his employers to be put into the Bank of India to their credit. The accused, instead of doing so, misappropriated the money to his own use and to cover the offence he had committed the accused forged the signatures of the Bank officials. The accused was subsequently arrested.

The case stands adjourned.

ALLEGED ANNOYANCE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the notice obtained by Inspector Sullivan of the C. I. D., calling upon Mahomed Cassum Chisti to show cause why he should not be bound over to keep the peace. The respondent, it is alleged, was causing annoyance to the family of Mr. J. B. Marzban.

Mr. J. C. G. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution; Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by Mr. Reuben Solomon, appeared to show cause on behalf of the respondent; Mr. S. G. Welinkar, instructed by Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, watched the proceedings on behalf of Mr. J. B. Marzban.

Tribhowandass Kashinath, examined by Mr. Binning, said he was with the respondent at Chowpati. From there witness accompanied the respondent to the Mahomedan Club. He did not know Mr. J. B. Murzban or his family. There was no conversation about Murzban's family nor was Putlibai's name taken by anyone. The next day, i.e., Monday, witness went with the respondent to the Arts Society's Exhibition at the Town Hall. That day they had remained at the Bandstand for 10 minutes only and had not seen Mr. Murzban or his family there.

Cross-examined witness said there had been no conversation between him and the respondent about this case. Witness was then cross-examined at length about the facts he had deposed to. Further hearing was then adjourned.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadis Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 24th May 1910.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran ...	24	2	25 p.m.	...	20
Suez	24	2	0 p.m.	...	44

NOTICES.

Cable Assam Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge (19-11-09).

Bhamo route to China interrupted between Kwelchomfu and Ichang stop China reports communication on one out of two wires restored traffic likely be delayed (23-5-10).

Turkish route interrupted (24-5-10).

Burma wires via Assam right but working indifferently, traffic still subject to delay due to heavy accumulation of arrears of traffic (24-5-10).

An outcome of the wireless-controlled airship which has been invented by Mr. Raymond Phillips is a challenge, says the "Daily Express," from Mr. Grindell Matthews, who claims, by manipulating an instrument of his own, to be able to interfere with the control exercised by Mr. Roymond Phillips over the airship. Mr. Matthews says he would welcome an opportunity to test his instrument against Mr. Raymond Phillips.

Mr. Knox, the U. S. Secretary of State, in a speech at Buffalo, referred to American co-operation in the Chinese railway loan, and said :—"It is political in its bearing on our treaty rights in connection with the reform of tariffs in China, and it is essential to the flourishing of our commerce in that Empire. Our share in the loan assures an opportunity for this country's manufacturers to supply railway materials for a great system."

RULERS OF GERMANY.

A Remarkable New Book by Herr Martin.

KAISER DEFENDED.

"The Secret History of the November Crisis of 1908" would be a suitable title for a very remarkable book from the pen of Herr Rudolf Martin, which will be published within a few days, says the Berlin correspondent of "The Standard." Its less suggestive official title is, "Rulers of Germany" (Deutsche Machthaber), and it contains an analysis of the men playing a prominent and influential part in controlling the affairs of Germany, beginning with the emperor and passing on to the Chancellor and some score of other eminent Germans, whose virtues and weaknesses are exposed with candour.

In the main, the book is a warm defence of the Emperor and of his Majesty's conduct on many occasions on which he has been held up to public attack and ridicule for the faults of others and has submitted to the injustice rather than expose the real offenders. One closes the book with the conviction that William II. has been largely misunderstood and misjudged, and that history's verdict on many acts of his reign will radically differ from that of his contemporaries.

The author, Herr Rudolph Martin, formerly an official of the Imperial Ministry of the Interior, who has drawn an excellent sources of information describes at the outset the striking effect of the crises of November 1908, which throughout his book he calls the November Revolution on German politics and proceeds :

"In November, 1908, the Press and the Reichstag accused the Kaiser of having repeatedly interferred in an improper way with the policy of the Government, but this accusation was totally unfounded, and no one can really adduce proofs to the contrary."

PRINCE BULOW'S POLICY.

The November crisis was the culmination of a long period of discontent with the Emperor's excessive interference in public affairs and was precipitated by the publication by a London newspaper of an interview with his Majesty. Public opinion condemned the Kaiser for that interview, but Herr Martin shows that the Chancellor of that period Prince Bulow, was the real instigator and inspirer of the newspaper article which produced consequences so far-reaching.

During the November crisis the old affair of the Kruger telegram was brought to light again, and bitter blame was heaped on his Majesty for having sent that impulsive message to Great Britain's enemy in South Africa, yet the Emperor was not the author of that despatch (and partially disapprove of its contents), but affixed his signature to it in consequence of the urgent advice given by his Chadcellor and Foreign Minister. In the same way, many other acts and utterances which have been ascribed to the Emperor really emanated from his Ministerial advisers, and in some cases were far from being fully in accordance with his own views.

Prince Bulow, who in November, 1908, had been controlling German foreign policy for a decade, was well aware, states Herr Martin, of the injustice done to the Sovereign, but the Chancellor, instead of shielding his Majesty, placed himself at the head of the agitation against the Emperor. Was this opposition to the Crown due to a desire to be the pioneer of a new democratic era in Germany? Prince Bulow's whole political career, is essentially undemocratic leanings, compel the searcher after truth. Herr Martin thinks, to give a negative reply to this question. The author supplies the explanation by declaring that Prince Bulow feared dismissal from office for having involved the Emperor in the November crisis, and that he adopted an anti-Kaiser policy as a last desperate attempt to prolong his Ministerial career.

DISLOYAL TO THE KAISER.

After its inception, due to a natural outburst of public opinion, the November revolution was organised and directed by Prince Bulow. With wonderful skill the Chancellor, declares the author, mobilised all the available forces against his monarch. He secured the support of the minor Sovereigns of the individual German States, some of whom telegraphed to the Kaiser, urging him to yield, and, above all, to retain Prince Bulow in office. He obtained the help of the Prussian Cabinet, whose members solemnly pledged themselves to aid the Chancellor against the Kaiser, and he captured the sympathies of the Bundesrat, the predominant element in the German Constitution. The newspapers swelled the chorus of opposition, and the semi-official "Cologne Gazette" even warned the Emperor that the officers of his army had turned against him. Prince Bulow, according to the author, actually went to the extent of trying to enlist the co-operation of the Crown Prince against his own Imperial father, but in this he failed, and incurred the deep displeasure of the heir-apparent, who keenly resented the Chancellor's lack of loyalty to the Crown.

More than that, Prince Bulow, in co-operation with the late Herr von Holstein, formerly the most powerful man in the German Foreign Office, and after consultation with several members of the Reichstag, made provision for the possibility that the Emperor would defy the cleverly stimulated national agitation and at the same time dispense with his Chancellor's services. What extreme measures did Prince Bulow propose to take in dealing with the Kaiser if his Majesty refused to submit to his Prime Minister.

MASTER OF GERMANY.

In those critical days Prince Bulow was in constant consultation with Herr von Holstein, and when, on November, 17, he set out for Potsdam to beard the Kaiser and present a categorical demand to his Majesty, his intimate friend and adviser awaited his return at the Chancellor's official residence in the Wilhelmstrasse. Herr Rudolf Martin refers somewhat mysteriously to Prince Bulow's design in the following passage :—"The late Privy Councillor von Holstein openly declared in November, 1908, what would happen if the Kaiser refused to make a public renunciation of absolute power, or if his Majesty dismissed Bulow. Holstein was well informed for he awaited Prince Bulow's return from Potsdam at the Chancellor's residence."

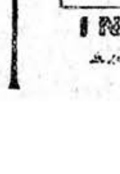
But the Emperor, opposed by the Chancellor, deserted by his friends, condemned by an artificially agitated public opinion, yielded and issued the famous proclamation of November 17, 1908, in which he pledged himself to show more reserve in dealing with State affairs and to respect constitutional usage Prince Bulow had won, and a path seemed to be open to boundless ambitions, for the Chancellor's power increased in proportion as that of the Crown decreased. In the period following the November crisis Prince Bulow was undisputed master of Germany.

The Sovereign withdrew from any outward conduct of public affairs. In the meantime, says Herr Martin, a "Kaiser party" had been formed under the leadership of Baron von Eckardstein, formerly First Secretary to the German Embassy in London and "Charge d'Affaires" at several critical periods. Baron von Eckardstein, a diplomatist and politician of progressive views, realised that the Chancellor, by concentrating in his own person so much power, was upsetting the balance of the Constitution, and undertook the task of restoring the equilibrium. There was a revulsion of feeling in favour of the Emperor, and Prince Bulow's resignation ensued in July 1909.

A Wright aeroplane has been presented to the Army School of Ballooning at Aldershot by the Hon. C. Rolls, and will be used to give officers of the Balloon Corps instruction and practice in aeroplane work.

The services of Captain W. P. G. Williams, I.M.S., have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India for civil employment in the Jail Department, Madras.

TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS



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GERMANY AND CHINA.

The Education Question.

Those who follow closely the recent developments of political affairs appertaining to the Far East are well aware that marked indications of a highly significant character are not wanting—namely, that China is abandoning her extreme conservatism and preparing to follow in the footsteps of Japan, that is, adopting Western methods in both military and educational matters. She is coming to some dim consciousness of her strength and her wealth, which, allied with native intelligence and shrewdness, will, when developed, carry her a distance which may well be beyond estimation. Even now the changing of conditions is quite obvious. As recently as a few years ago—to mention one important political instance in point—there was much talk of the "partition of China," but the subject is no longer mentioned. It has passed out of the realm of practical politics. China, it is true, is still governed under European direction, but it is more than improbable that this state of affairs will endure much longer.

There is, indeed, no room for doubt that China—at present a huge but semi-dormant monster—will eventually arise and snap assunder as if they were threads the chains that bind her. In what particular way the Celestial Empire will do this, remains to be seen, but this is a point which calls for the grave consideration of Europe, particularly of Great Britain. Now in so far as the Fatherland is concerned, it is interesting to note in this connection that Germany has not figured prominently in Far Eastern affairs so long as two or three other European countries or the United States put in late years she has created for herself a position of great and increasing importance both politically and commercially. As a matter of fact, circumstances which have arisen recently show that her influence, as I will endeavour to show in the course of this article is distinctly potent, and more so, perhaps, than might have been thought or is, indeed, known to British statesmen, taking them as a whole. And, further, from the historic point of view, it is interesting to observe in this respect that, as regards Germany's position in China, this achievement was really obtained in somewhat dramatic fashion after the murder of certain German missionaries at Kiao-Chau. Germany had for some time been seeking a tangible pretext for securing Chinese territory, and the assassination of the missionaries served that purpose. Kiao-Chau was seized, and held "on lease." But in the matter of winning the goodwill of the native peoples who reside in or in the immediate vicinity of that colony Germany has not succeeded. Her colonial administration, quite apart from the positively provocative manners and inherent brutality of the German tradesmen and financiers, exhibits a pronounced want of tact. Many instances of this could be given, but one will suffice. When Germany took possession of Tsingtau, accommodation for shipping and storage was very limited, but the German authorities proceeded to extend it. The quay was lengthened, tenders were purchased and put into service, corrugated-iron warehouses were constructed and let to native merchants, and a mole was built. The harbour and dock dues were, however, very badly arranged, and this caused considerable dissatisfaction among the merchants, practically all of whom were natives. Still, they were permitted to have a certain voice in the management of affairs, till this was stopped by peremptory orders from Berlin.

A more stupid mistake could hardly have been made, and the Chinese resented the new arrangement so strongly that they boycotted the harbour, in which there has since been very little activity. But if the methods of governing a colony successfully and satisfactorily are foreign to the German nation, the Fatherland has, nevertheless, succeeded by adopting other means, namely, those of an educational and diplomatic character, in creating for herself, as has already been mentioned, a position of vast importance and influence in that part of the globe. Many instances of quite recent date could easily be given for the purpose of illustrating what has just been stated, but the following will suffice. The publication of the famous Kaiser interview in the "Daily Telegraph," and of alleged details of the suppressed interview which was to appear in a well-known New York journal, gave to China an opportunity to adopt a strongly anti-German tone. The first interview passed without any special expression of opinion one way or the other by the Chinese Press, but the second gave rise to a somewhat truculent attitude. The Kaiser, it will be remembered, was reported to have expressed himself in favour of a German-American alliance directed against China, and this, not unnaturally, gave great offence to the Far Eastern Country. But no sooner did the German Ambassador deny the allegation made regarding the Kaiser than the Chinese newspapers stopped all hostile utterances, and this notwithstanding the circumstance that the official reply of the German Government had not been received. The fact that the word of the Ambassador was sufficient to bring strongly termed threats to a close, speaks eloquently for the strength of the position which Germany now occupies in its relations with the Chinese Government and nation. It happened that the terms of the American-Japanese treaty were published shortly after this incident, and it would not have been surprising had the Chinese newspapers referred to Germany on that occasion in a somewhat hostile or unfriendly manner. But nothing of the kind occurred. On the contrary, the suggestion was made that a treaty between Germany and China on similar lines might be advantageous to both countries, though it was added that any advance towards that end must come in the first instance from the European country. That showed China's consciousness of and confidence in her own power, and at the same time was a tactful acknowledgement of Germany's position.

Another and important source of influence to Germany in the Far East, and in China in particular, is to be found in the official news agencies. Well supplied with what they claim to be official information from home, they are in a position immediately to deny or correct such inaccurate or misleading statements regarding Germany and German policy as find their way into the Chinese Press. So frequently have they occasion to do this that their telegrams have come to be known as "contradictory"; but, this notwithstanding, the agencies have done good work for Germany. Again, the influence which one country has with another may be gauged to a certain extent by the effect of economic conditions. China, like Japan and many other Eastern countries for that matter, is suffering from commercial depression, and this is, partly at any rate, the result of the depression in Germany. This is particularly noticeable in respect of the export of certain articles in regard to which China is especially famous.

In fine, if I were asked to say as to what the Fatherland owes the great influence which she has within quite recent years obtained in the Far East and in every part of the Celestial Empire in particular, I should unhesitatingly answer that her efforts in spreading amongst the natives knowledge of the German language as well as that of her political constitutional academic educational and commercial institutions, were mainly instrumental in bringing about this remarkable result.

It is impossible within the brief space at my disposal to give a detailed account of the numerous methods and various ways adopted by the German Government and German people to obtain the desired effect upon the native mind. First of all to cut a long story short the German Military College which was called into existence a little time after the occupation of Kiao-Chau did not only serve the original purpose of training a certain section of the Chinese Army in the methods of modern warfare, but it also helped in no small measure to advertise amongst the natives the numerical strength and strategic skill of the Kaiser's military and naval forces. Briefly put, the results achieved by the adoption of these simple means proved highly satisfactory, both from the political and economic points of view, and exceeded, indeed according to Prince Bullow, who dealt with that subject at considerable length in the Imperial Diet some three or four months prior to his resignation, the most sanguine expectations in many other respects. No wonder, therefore, that it was soon urged that further steps in the same direction should be taken without delay. Thereupon, a deputation composed of experts in matters educational was, with this object in view, despatched to China on behalf of the German Government by Admiral von Tirpitz, who first outlined the scheme in question in the Reichstag with characteristic lucidity and foresight. Having made exhaustive inquiries on the spot as to the great and permanent advantages that are likely to accrue to the Fatherland from the establishment of a German Academy for the purpose of educating the native masses in matters bearing directly upon Teutonic life and institutions the commissioners returned home, now some three years ago, full of enthusiasm concerning the very bright prospects which the realisation of the scheme in question would open up for German prestige and commerce.

Although the ordinary course of public business of such a character is rather slow in Germany, the necessary arrangements to give practical effect to the suggestions made by the members of the deputation referred to above were carried out with remarkable and, indeed, unprecedent promptitude, that is to say, as soon as the Reichstag on the one hand, and the Chinese Government on the other, had voted the supplies required for the said purpose. Though it comes, unfortunately, a little late in the day, the proposal which has the other day been brought, thanks to the efforts of Lord William Cecil and his coadjutors in this interesting and important enterprise, to the notice of the English public, and which has for its object the inauguration on Chinese soil of a British University on such lines, apparently, as here described, deserves—it is, perhaps, hardly necessary to emphasise—the attention and practical support of every patriotic citizen, lest Great Britain's prestige in the Far East, which is greatly threatened to put it middly, should not in the end suffer irreparable loss.—Dr. Lewis Elkind, in the "St. James's Budget."

ATTACK ON AN AUSTRALIAN BANK.

Repelled by the Cashier.

The Kurri Kurri branch of the City Bank of Sydney was entered at 11 a. m. on May 4, by a masked man, who, however, did not succeed in obtaining any plunder. The manager, Mr. Kelly, was in Maitland this morning on banking business, and the bank was in charge of Mr. A. J. Quinlin, cashier. At 11 a.m. a slightly built man dressed in a blue coat and slouch hat entered the bank with his face all bandaged with white cloths, leaving only his eyes exposed. He looked, the cashier says, like a hospital patient. Tendering two single shillings, he said to the cashier. "The matron of the hospital wants to know if these shillings are good." While Mr. Quinlin was testing the coins the robber raised a stick and hit him over the left temple, slightly stunning him and, causing him to reel back. The man followed this up with another blow over the right side of the head, and then jumped on to the counter. Recovering himself the cashier made a dash for his revolver, which was under the counter, and the robber catching sight of this jumped off the counter and ran out of the door, followed by Mr. Quinlin, who saw him disappear over a vacant allotment between the bank and the technical cookery school. Mr. Quinlin called for help, and Mr. Murdock, storekeeper, whose premises are on the other side of the bank, ran to his assistance. The stick used was a gum satling about 4ft. long with a knob at the end about 1 1-2 inch thick. Evidently the assailant was to close to the cashier when he delivered the first blow, as the weapon split in the middle. The bank premises are in Barton-street, nearly opposite the co-operative store, and they consist of a wooden four-roomed house standing in a quarter or an acre of land. The verandah opens on to the banking room, and opposite this is the cashier, bedroom. Behind the banking room, and opening off it, is the manager's office. A resident named Orchard has made a statement to the effect that he saw a man answering the description given in Cessnock about an hour previous to the burglary, and can identify him anywhere as the bandage round his head had slipped, and fully half of his face was exposed. Orchard drew a companion's attention to the individual, thinking he was a miner who had been injured, and had come down from the hospital. Mr. Quinlin cannot say at present if any cash was taken. His cash drawer was open at the time but he has no recollection of any attempt being made to seize any of the money. Another resident saw the man leave the bank and run across the allotment into Allworth-street, tearing the bandages off his face as he ran in the direction of the Empire Hotel.

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BUTTONS OF MOCK GEMS AND MOTHER-O'-PEARL.

Two striking features of the new gowns, writes a Paris lady correspondent, are the length of the skirts and the buttons. Quantities of small buttons like brass-headed nails in form, but carried out in silver rather than in guilt, are used on the gowns, while enormous gun-metal globes, very highly polished, take their place in many instances on the coats and skirts. There are, besides, round dome-shaped buttons made of rock crystal and jade, rimmed with metal, which many of the tailors are using for their smarter type of consumes while for evening wear the craze of the moment is the huge clear-cut gems, such as mock amethists, sapphires, and rhine-stones, cut into innumerable facets and forming buttons, under which the softs folds of chiffon, tulle, or marquisette are concentrated. The washing frock to be strictly up-to-date, must have its full complement of tiny pearl buttons in the smallest size arranged in sets of five and three, and not infrequently marking out the deep hem on the gown, while in other cases there are rows of silk buttons, about the size of a currant, introduced on the seams or on either side of the corsage or skirt, being crushed together so closely as to touch each other.

SHORT SKIRTS.

The shortness of the skirt is even more important than the button effects. No one is prepared to quarrel with this vogue where walking frocks are concerned, but every woman past her youth should be cautious of accepting it in the case of the more elaborate evening gowns. According to many couturieres, a skirt, to be smart must not approach within two inches of the ground. As has been said, the width varies according to the point of view of its creator, and the one and a quarter yards of the extremists is often exchanged for a moderate width of two yards or two and a-half. This gives sufficient circumference to allow of comfort in walking and to prevent an exaggerated effect.

NOVEL FEATURES OF THE LAWN GOWN.

For summer wear there are many original methods of treatment for white lawn frocks. A very effective method of decorating a gown fashioned of this soft material is to enrich it with an embroidery of arabesques and scrolls carried out by hand in soft padded silk cords of the narrowest width. This is veiled by panels of black Chantilly lace while a deep border of black velvet completes the whole. The corsage consists of a delicate combination of embroidered lawn, with a light drapery of Chantilly lace, and short tabs of velvet holding the folds together and forming the edge of the sleeves. Another toilette, also of lawn, was dipped a good shade of ecru. The underskirt was of lawn laid in flat pleats or kilts, held together just below the knees by a broad Saxe blue ribbon. Over this ribbon fell a tunic of embroidered lawn with incrustation of guipure in the same tint, while the hat which accompanied it was of fine black straw, trimmed with beige ostrich feathers, some of the tips of which shaded to blue. Naturally enough, with the short skirts of to-day, the importance of the chaussures becomes paramount.

SHOES AND BOOTS.

A great deal of the foot and ankle is exposed to view, and an indifferent pair of shoes or boots spells a glaring fault, of which no Frenchwoman would care to be found guilty. Not a few of the boots have white or coloured tops, and in some cases gaiters are used, while black patent leather shoes are a great favourite among English and American women, and look very neat with a coat and skirt of plain blue serge.

ALLIANCE OF COLOURS.

A novel finish to a toilette is obtained by merely joining together a broad velvet ribbon and one of soft satin in contrasting colours. The length of the ribbon is two and a half yards, the ends being mitred and finished with a long silk tassel in the two shades. It is wound tightly round the throat once, while one end is thrown over the shoulder, to hang down the back, and another falls over the bust. To give it the right effect the part which encircles the neck should be very neatly adjusted, so as to show the lighter of the two colours, a fine, upstanding plisse of thin net softening it against the face. Naturally enough, a stitch or two deftly inserted is necessary to keep the folds into which the ribbon is pleated in place, so as to accommodate the width of the scarf to the height of the neck, and when this is done the result is all that can be desired. A pretty scheme is that of black velvet lined with bleu roy, or black with a white doublure is effective, and green and brown is often adopted. Such an accessory represents a veritable boon to a woman who affects the colourless type of gown, but who has passed the age limits when complexion and neck are at their best, and when the latter can be expected with impunity. With the large black hats plumed with ostrich feathers it provides a very charming and becoming finish.

H.M.S. ST. VINCENT.

Tenth Dreadnought Commissioned.

The new improved battleship St. Vincent has been commissioned at Portsmouth for service in the first division of the Home Fleet, in which she is to fly the flag of Rear-Admiral F. C. D. Sturdee, C. M. G., Rear-Admiral in the first division.

The St. Vincent is the seventh battleship of the Dreadnought type to fly the white ensign, and, with the armoured cruisers Indomitable, Invincible, and Inflexible, there are now ten ships of the Dreadnought class in commission.

The St. Vincent is the third ship of the "improved Dreadnought type" commissioned during the past few weeks, her sister battleships, Vanguard and Collingwood, being respectively commissioned on March 1 and April 19.

The battleship was laid down at Portsmouth on December 30, 1907, and has been built with a length of 500ft., a breadth of 84ft., and a displacement of 19,250 tons. Her turbines are of 24,500 horse-power, propelling her at a speed of twenty-one knots per hour, and her main armament consist of ten 12-in. breech-loading guns, and her auxiliary armament of twenty 4-in. breech-loading guns and six machine guns, with five torpedo tubes. The St. Vincent has cost, including equipment, upwards of £1,750,000. Captain Douglas R. L. Nicholson, flag captain to Rear-Admiral Sturdee, recently relinquished the command of the Lord Nelson battleship to commission the St. Vincent, which will replace the battleship Irresistible in the first division. The flag of Rear-Admiral Sturdee will be transferred at a convenient opportunity from the Lord Nelson to the St. Vincent, the Lord Nelson continuing to serve in the first division as a private ship. With the commissioning of the St. Vincent the first division of the Home Fleet now consists of seven Dreadnoughts—the Dreadnought, Bellerophon, Collingwood, Superb, Temeraire, Vanguard, and St. Vincent—and two Lord Nelsons—the Agamemnon and Lord Nelson.

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"My little girl, since vaccination, always had a rash. On the lower part of her head and neck would form white patches. I tried a lot of ointments and cold cream for this but they never did much good. She would scratch and make places bleed but she soon stopped her scratching after using Cuticura Ointment for a fortnight. She has had no return of it. She is five years old.

"My baby boy had teething rash on his arms, legs and back for six weeks. It used to keep us both awake all night. He would keep scratching his little legs till he really made them bleed. I used to try different ointments for it. They did not do much good but since using Cuticura my baby hasn't suffered any more with teething rash. It cured him in about a week. It did not take a whole box of Cuticura to cure the lot of them. Mrs. F. Hart, Castle St., Woodbridge, Suffolk, England, Nov. 20, 1909."

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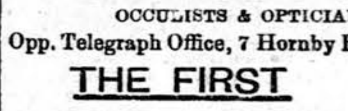

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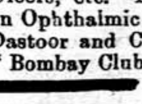

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BY THE WAY.

BJORNSON AND IBSEN.

A striking contrast between the work of Bjornson and his great contemporary Ibsen is drawn by the Danish critic, Professor George Brandes. "Ibsen," writes Professor Brandes, "is a judge, severe as a judge of Israel. Bjornson is a prophet, the herald of a better future. Ibsen, in the depths of his soul, is a great revolutionist. What he attacks he shivers to pieces with his deliberate, stinging criticism. Bjornson is a conciliatory spirit. He wages war without bitterness. Over his works glides the April sun: while Ibsen's, with their gloom and deep seriousness, lie as in deep shadows." The view is confirmed by the opinion of the Norwegians themselves: "Bjornson is so close to us. As to Ibsen, he is great, far away, and above us."

SULLIVAN'S "IN MEMORIAM."

A feature of the festival service of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, held in St. Paul's Cathedral recently was the performance of the late Sir Arthur Sullivan's overture "In Memoriam." This well-known work, a very characteristic composition, was suggested by Tennyson's famous poem, but prompted by the sudden death of Sir Arthur's father, a military bandmaster and native of county Cork, to whom he was devotedly attached. It was written for the Norwich Festival, and first produced there on October 30, 1866, in the most eventful year of Sullivan's remarkable musical career.

DR ALEXANDER MCLAREN AND THE TYPEWRITER.

Dr. Alexander McLaren, whose serious illness was announced at the Baptist Union meetings amid deepest regret, was one of the first preachers in the United Kingdom to avail himself of the typewriter. He became thoroughly expert in manipulating the machine, and typed the weekly articles which he contributed for many years to the "Sunday School Times" of America. He used to say that the mere act of typing was a stimulus to his brain. "Each time I hear the bell, which records one line completed, and the click of the machine as it prepares for the next line, my thought is quickened for composition," said Dr. McLaren.

FINISHING HIS MASTERPIECE.

In the last years of his long life Dr. McLaren has been busily revising and completing his Exposition of the Bible, by which his fame was made and on which it rests secure. Whether in his old home at Manchester—which he finally quitted over a year ago—or at Carr Bridge, in Scotland Dr. McLaren still kept busy, and it has been permitted to him to see the consummation of his life-work. Theologians of all the Churches have testified to their debt to the venerated expositor.

SIR HENRY IRVING'S STATUE.

The statue of the late Sir Henry Irving, which will be erected on the site selected in Charing Cross-road, near the National Portrait Gallery, is, the London correspondent of the Scotsman states, rapidly approaching completion. Mr. Thomas Brock, R.A., the sculptor, who has been engaged on the statue for about three years, has finished his work and the process of casting in into bronze is now in progress. The distinguished actor will be represented in ordinary dress. The statue will be unveiled by Sir John Hare about the end of June.

A ROMANTIC DISTRICT.

Since Thackeray paid tribute in his "Irish Sketch Book" to the wild and beautiful district of Clifden—where the transatlantic wireless service has been inaugurated—there has been very little change in the character of the place. A small town of two or three streets, Clifden enjoys the distinction of being the capital of Connemara, which, in the language of the Saxon, means "the land of Bays". Apart from its new claim to importance in possessing the best-equipped wireless telegraphic station in the world, not to mention those inevitable accessories of courthouse and workhouse, it has what the tourist will consider most important of all—three good hotels. When Harriet Martineau explored the place she lamented the lack of them, but fell consoled at being able to chronicle that rainbows were as numerous as cattle in that romantic region.

NATURE STUDY.

An interesting little incident illustrates the humanising influence of nature study. It seems that in one class-room in a London school some thirty little ones between five and seven years of age are given lessons of a simple type on nature, and the common birds, animals, and flowers which they see about them (all too rarely!) in the fields. The youngsters take a keen interest in the lessons, and though just of an age when mischief begins to run riot, have learnt what to notice and what to leave alone. This is made evidence, says the "Pall Mall Gazette," by the fact that, though a daring pair of robins have actually nested in the room, the eggs have remained untouched, for all the pupils respect the confidence of their little feathered friends.

THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE BRITISH TURF.

Chester possesses plausible claims to be the birthplace of the British Turf. It was one William Chester who, about 1609, "being Mayor of Chester, did cause three silver bells to be made of good value to be run for upon the Roode De." This seems the earliest definite establishment of a horse-race. From the nature of the prize was derived the proverb "to bear the bell," though the bells in this case existed long before the "ring." Our ancestors being more easily satisfied in the matter of amusement than their degenerate descendants, there was apparently only one contest. The "Chester Cup," which has been substituted for the "best bell," is now worth £2,500, to say nothing of Cheshire cheeses for the three placed horses.

A POET IN GAOL.

The latest American sensation is a real live poet in gaol at St. Paul. He goes by the name of John Carter, an Englishman, is twenty-four years old, and has been serving a ten years' sentence for breaking into a railway station and stealing 24 dollars. Carter, it appears, never wrote verse until six months ago, when he resorted to it as a means of deceiving the monotony of prison life, and he declares that if he is pardoned he will write no more verse, but will devote himself to music, for which he has a predilection. The Prison Board have taken up Carter's case, and it appears that if his release is secured he will not lack employment. Newspapers, magazines, and music-halls are now on his trail.

"BALLADE OF MISERY AND IRON."

The "Bellman," of Minneapolis, recently published the following poem by Carter under the title "Ballade Misery and Iron":

Haggard faces and trembling knees,
Eyes that shine with a weakling's hate,
Lips that mutter their blasphemies,
Murderous hearts that darkly wait:
These were they who were men of late
Fit to hold a plough or a sword.
If a prayer this wall will penetrate,
Have pity on these, my comrades, Lord.

Poets sing of life at the lees
In tender verse and delicate—
Of tears and manifold agonies—
Little they know of what they prate.
Out of this silence passionate
Sounds a deeper, a wilder chord.
If song be heard through the narrow gate,
Have pity on these, my comrades, Lord.

Hark, that wail of the distant breeze,
Piercing over the close barred gate,
Fraught with torturing memories
Of eyes that kindle and lips that mate.
Ah! by the loved ones desolate,
Whose anguish never can pen record,
If Thou be truly compassionate,
Have pity on these, my comrades, Lord.

L'ENVOI.

These are pawns that the hand of fate
Careless sweeps from the checkerboard.
Thou that knowst if the game be straight,
Have pity on these, my comrades, Lord.

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

To many readers the interest of May this year is that it brings round the hundredth birthday of "The Lady of the Lake." How that work was received is well known. Jeffrey was thinking only of the "Lay" and "Marmion" when he wrote "We doubt of any English poet ever had so many of his books sold or so many of his verses read and admired by such a multitude of persons in so short a time." But "The Lady of the Lake" was to excel even its predecessors. A first edition of 2,050 copies at a guinea vanished at once; within a few months 20,000 copies had gone; and by the time Lockhart came to write the biography the legitimate sales in Great Britain had run up to 50,000 copies. And the poem was not only a favourite with the multitude, but those critics who had tried to keep their heads during the tumult of popular enthusiasm surrendered at discretion, and their voices went to swell the chorus of praise. And now a century has passed, and if there are they who ask is "The Lady of the Lake" poetry at all, it is at any rate possible to rejoin that, after the lapse of a hundred years, a work written in verse remains not only readable but very widely read.

A NOVEL IN VERSE.

A fruitful way of looking at it is that it is a Waverley novel trying to break through the chrysalis of verse. It has many of the data of a Waverley novel. It is characteristic, for one thing, that its hero should be rather a featureless person; Roderick Dhu seems a precursor of Rob Roy; Blanche of Devan is one of those crazed women of whom, Sydney Smith said, Scott was inordinately fond; Douglas notches his own shaft at Stirling as cleverly as, in "Ivanhoe," Locksley does that of Hubert; while there is a parallel and contrast for whoever cares to work it out between the magnificent opening passage that describes the King hunting the stag alone and that cruelly ludicrous chapter in the "Fortunes of Nigel" in which another King James is similarly situated. Moreover, in "The Lady of the Lake" we have what we do not always have in the Waverleys a well-knit story. As a rule, when he wrote in prose Scott simply followed his pen whither it led him. Here, however, he has his plot. He tells us himself how careful he was to keep from the reader the secret of the king's identify in order that his "denouement" might be a surprise. So also the incident fall well within the frame—the whistle of Roderick garrisoning the glen, the splandid fight between the chief and the knight, and the journey with Red Murdoch—and the narrative is rapid enough to carry us easily over all the artistic faults with which the story abounds.

SCOTTS LOVE OF NATURE.

Would that there were space to quote even one of the three descriptions which, in the course of the poem, show three of the manners in which nature appealed to Scott. Let the reader turn them up for himself. The first, beginning, "From the steep promontory gazed," shows Scott's habit of associating ideas with scenery. The second beginning "The rocky summits split and rent," instanses the play of his fancy on natural objects. Finally, the passage beginning "The summer dawn's reflected hue" is remarkable, as Ruskin says, "because it has no form in it at all except in one word (chalice), but wholly composes its imagery either of colour or of that delicate, half-believed life which we have seen to be so important an element in modern landscape."

DEPTH AND POWER LACKING.

The charge that Scott's genius did not incline him to the expression of the highest passion is true. Neither the deepest in thought nor the most powerful in passion was within Scott's power of expression. Yet the very deepest of passion is often latent in situations over which a careless reader might pass unheeding. The speeding of the Fiery Cross furnishes more than one instance. A signal one is that inimitably tender episode of the widow of Duncan sending forth her son to be champion of her home. It was of this incident that Jebb said that it was "a farewell not unworthy to be compared with the parting of Hector and Andromache in the sixth book of the Iliad." On the whole, instead of asking whether the "Lady of the Lake" is poetry, it would be wiser to ask what kind of poetry it is.

THE TWO SHILLING NOVEL.

It will take six months at least to show whether the new two-shilling novel is two succeed or not, but if it is the reading public will have to bestir themselves a little more. It has been received with comparative indifference. Even if the experiment fail, however, the six-shilling novel is at last seriously menaced. In that case there will probably be a general agreement among the publishers that all possible experiments have been made and they will settle among themselves what is to be the standard price of new fiction. It is unlikely that a publishing price of six-shillings—a price which has never adequately remunerated the publisher will be retained. The price of half a guinea net has been too often mentioned to be ignored. Should this be adopted, both publishers and authors would benefit and only the occasional buyer would have cause to draw a long face.

A JAPANESE APPRECIATION OF HEARN.

Readers interested in the work and personality of Lafcadio Hearn ought not to overlook the article of Yoni Noguchi in this month's "Atlantic Monthly." The writer does not seem to have been himself one of Hearn's students, but he is evidently thoroughly well versed in his works, and his style, although at times a little awkward, at others attains a quaint and tender grace the secret of which he may have learned from the pages of the interpreter of Japan. For those who are acquainted with Miss Bisland's volumes it will be no surprise that Hearn was a favourite with his students and that they were indignant when he was invited to resign, but a pleasant picture is given of the awe in which the young men held him. The writer describes Hearn's slightly stooping form, his soft, broad-brimmed hat, "like that of the Koreans," and tells us how it was his custom, avoiding the professors' room, to pace slowly and contemplatively along the lake of the university garden or sit upon a stone upon the shore smoking his Japanese pipe, buried in meditation. "The students did not dare to come nearer to him for fear lest they might disturb his solitude, but admired him from the distance, as if he were some old china vase which would be broken even by a single touch. This was at Tokyo, and at Tokyo Hearn was in uncongenial surroundings. He writes of "this detestable Tokyo"; "to think of art or time or eternity in the dead waste and muddle of this mess is difficult"; "the Holy Ghost of the poets is not in Tokyo"; "in this horrible Tokyo I feel like a cicada—I am caged and cannot sing." Nevertheless, Mr. Noguchi is of opinion that the removal from Izumo and Kumamoto to Tokyo was the making of Hearn as a writer on Japan. In the country he had come face to face with Old Japan, "that old faith and beauty which grew marvellously from the ground like the blossoming cherry-tree through the spring mist," and it threw so powerful a spell over his supersensitive nature that he became doubtfull of his fitness to see Japan with the Japanese mind. But when coming to Tokyo, he witnessed the encroachment of the West and the welcome given to Western ideas and Western things he felt himself more Japanese than the Japanese themselves. He acquired self-confidence and his later works accordingly are the works by which he shall stand or fall. Their effect upon the Japanese mind has been great and salutary. "We Japanese have been regenerated by his sudden magic and Baptised from under his transcendental rapture in fact the old romances which we had forgotten ages ago were brought again to quiver in the air and the ancient beauty which we buried under the dust rose again with a strange and new splendour. He made us shake the robe of bias which we wore without knowing it, and gave us a sharp sense of rival." Hearn's works, Mr. Noguchi thinks are to last while Japan lasts.

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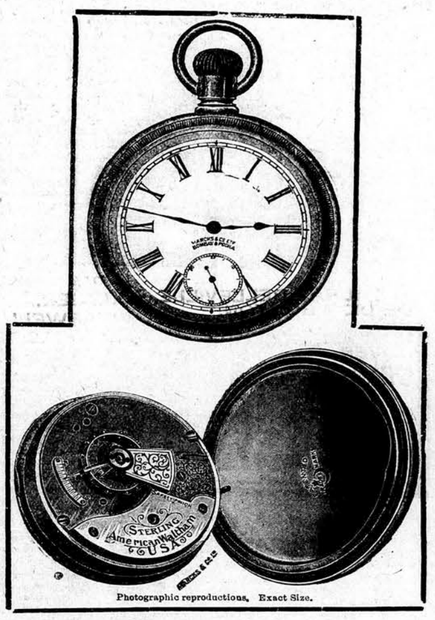
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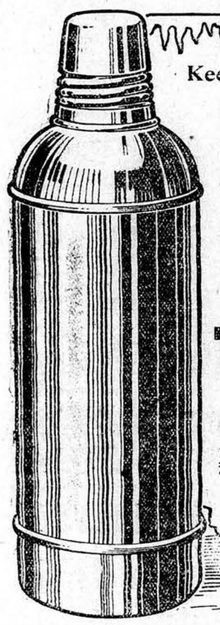

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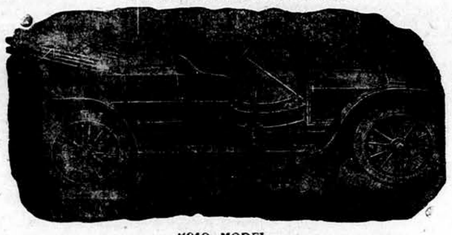

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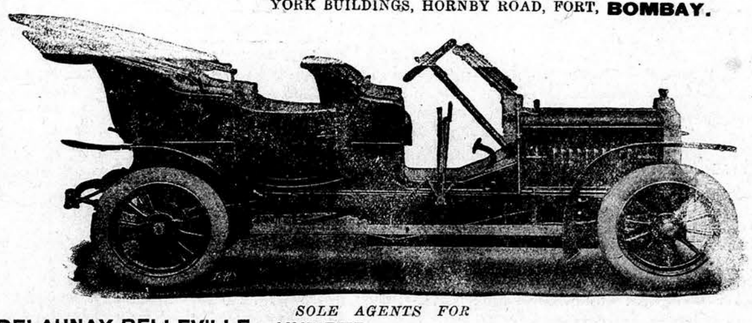

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